

Figure 1A

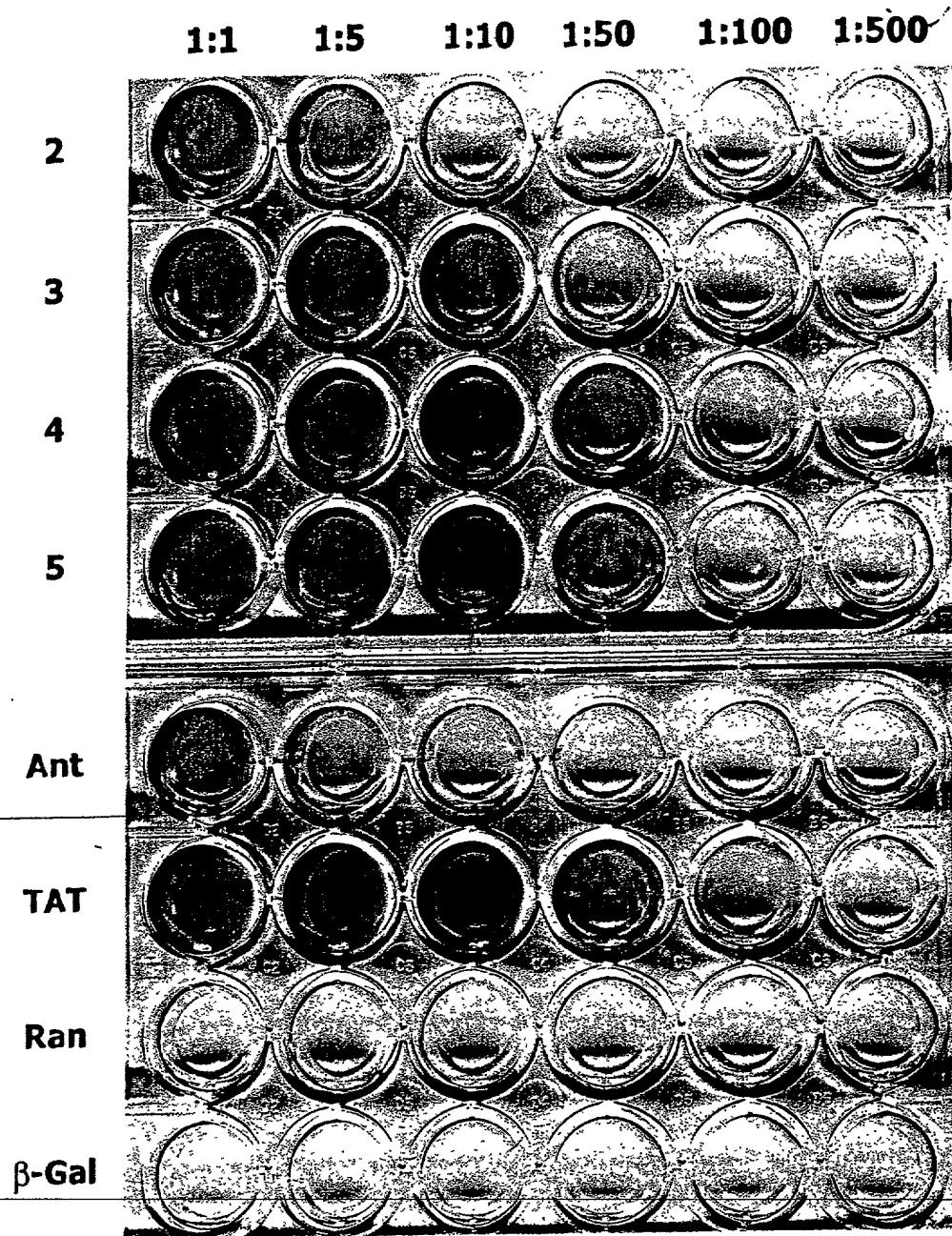


Figure 1B

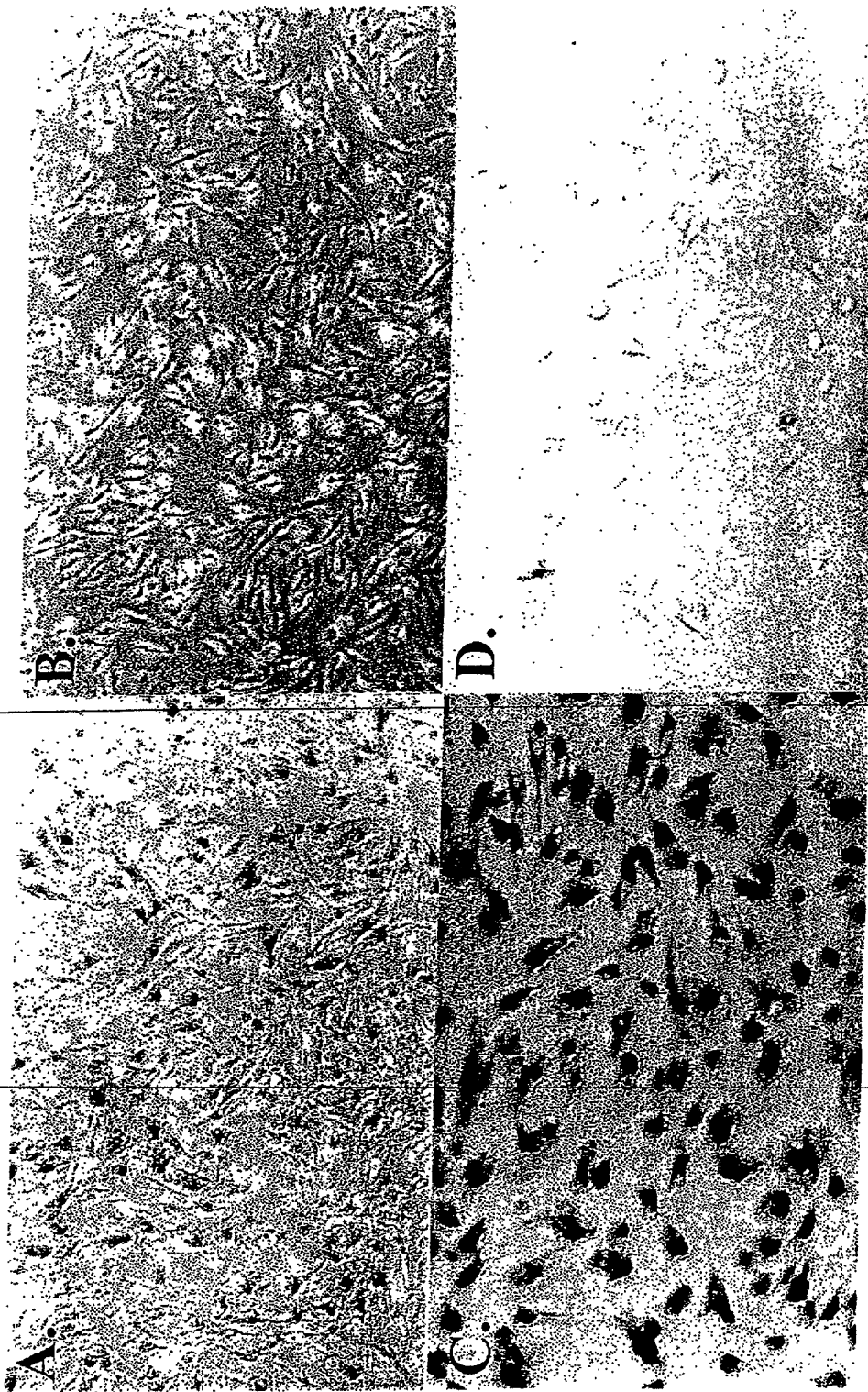


Figure 2

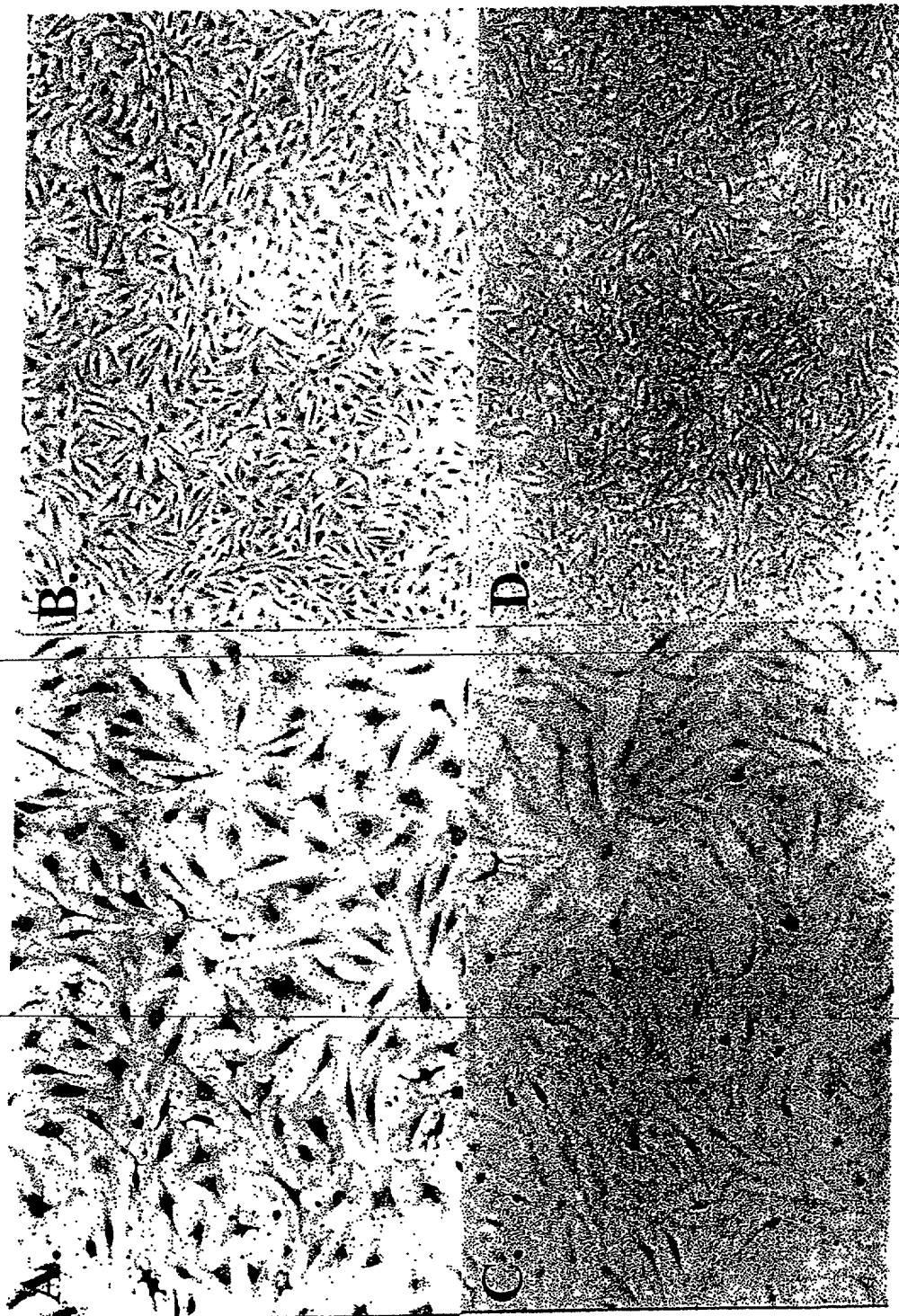


Figure 3

2025-06-20 09:45:00

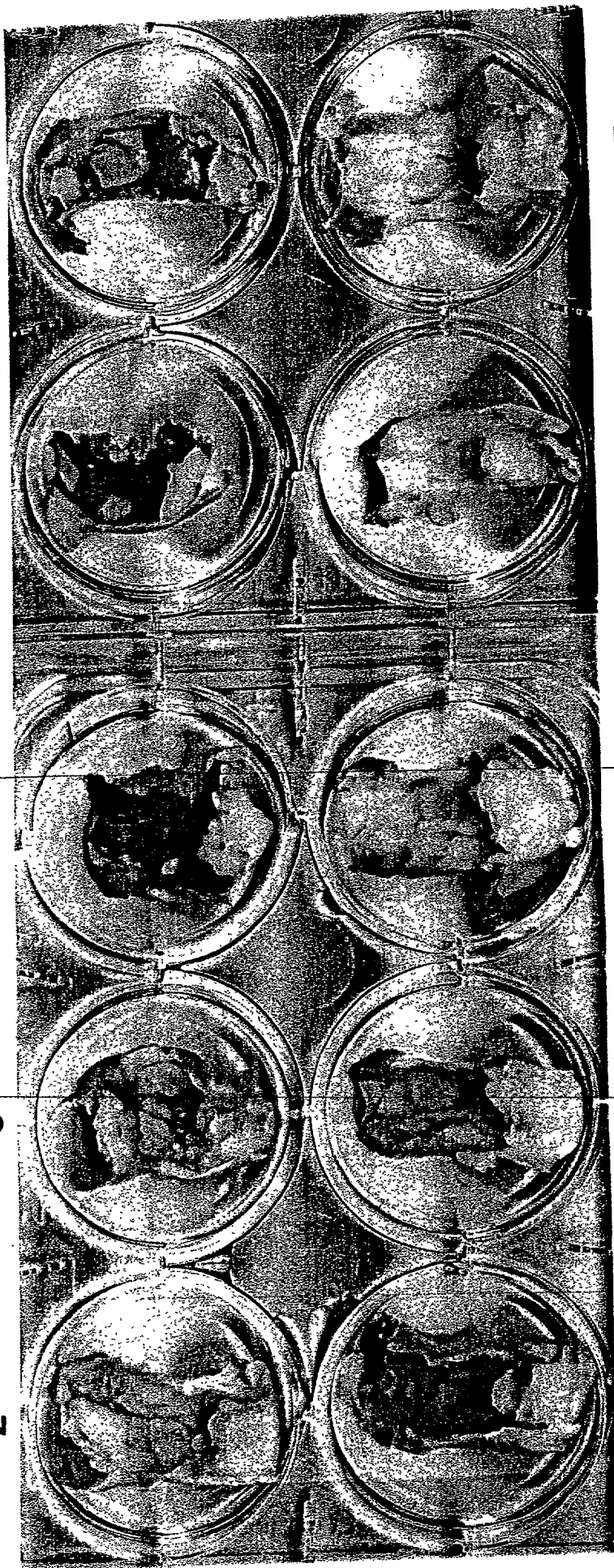
AdLacZ

5

4

3

2



ψ5

Saline

Ran

Ant

TAT

Figure 4A

2006-07-20 09:55:00

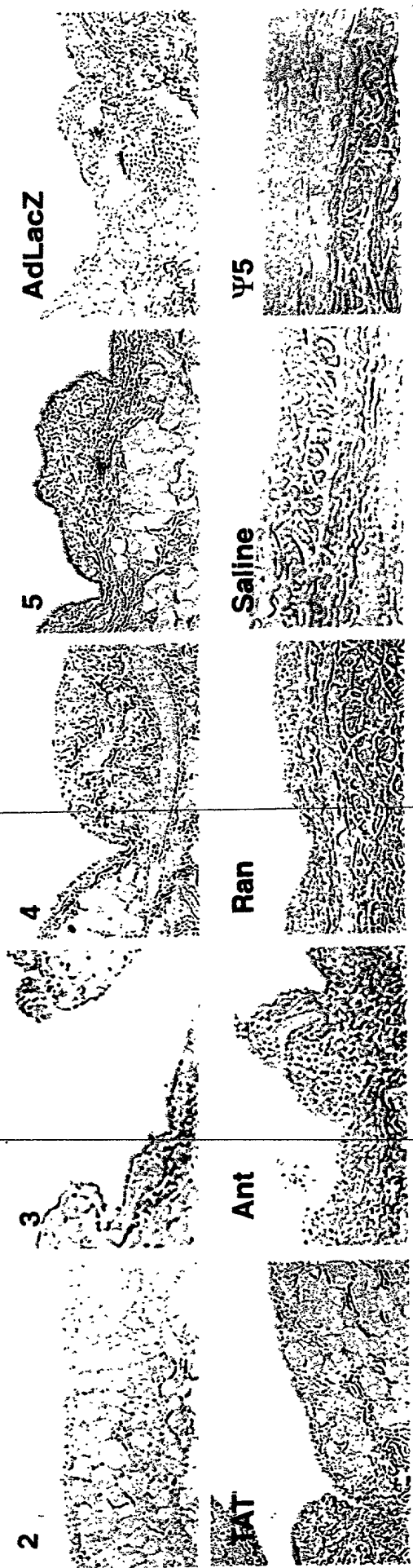


Figure 4B

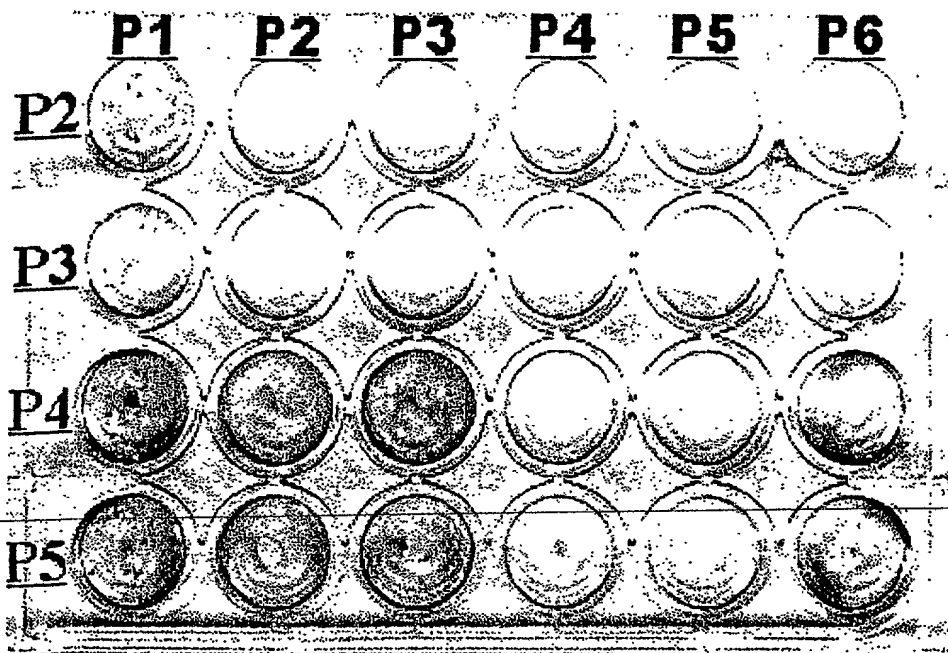


Figure 5

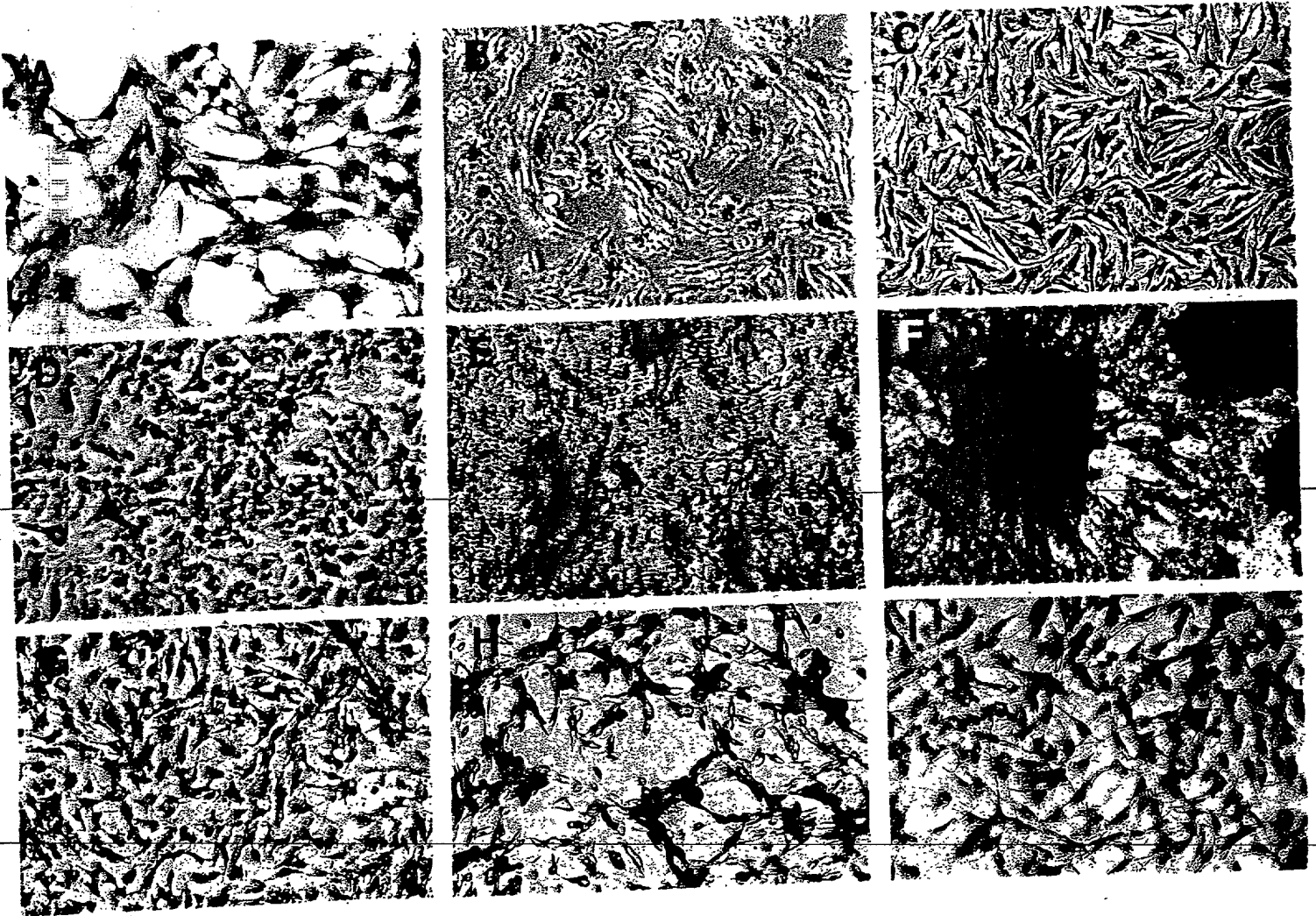


Figure 6

10075469-021302

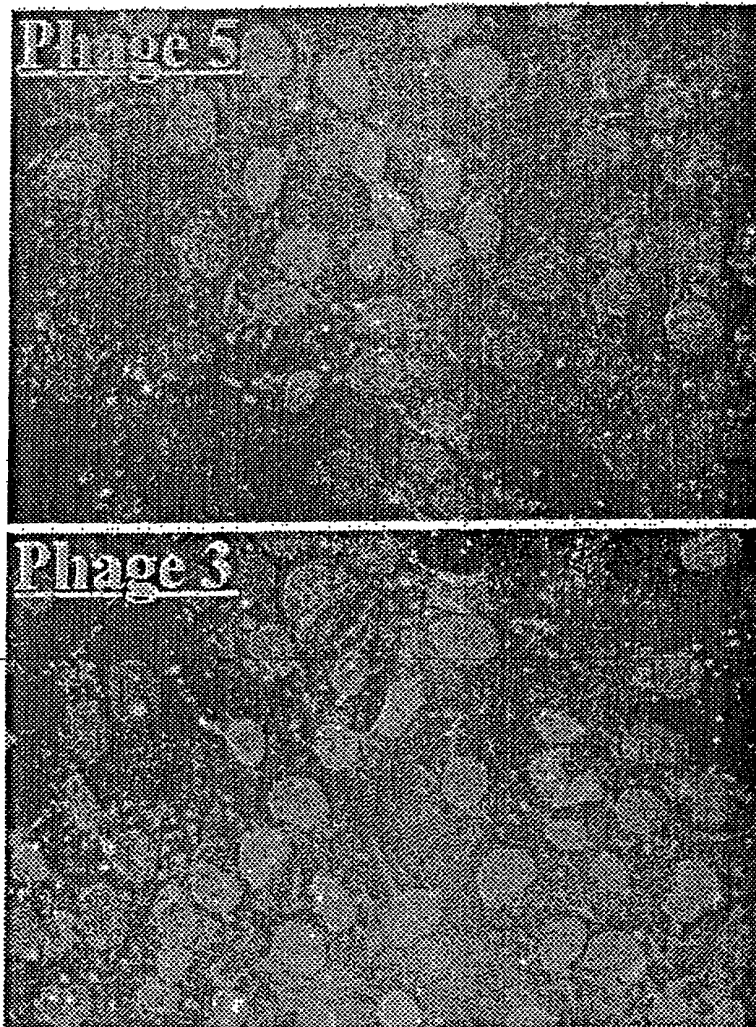


Figure 7

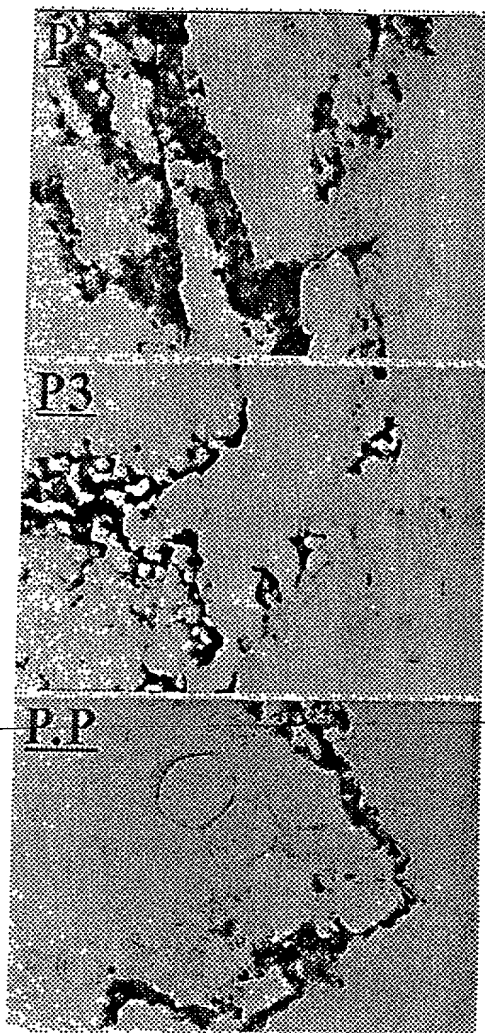


Figure 8

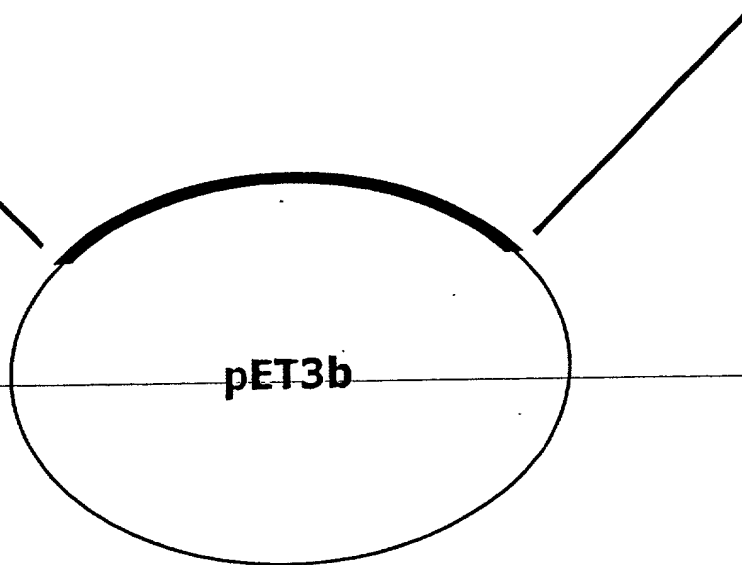


Figure 9A

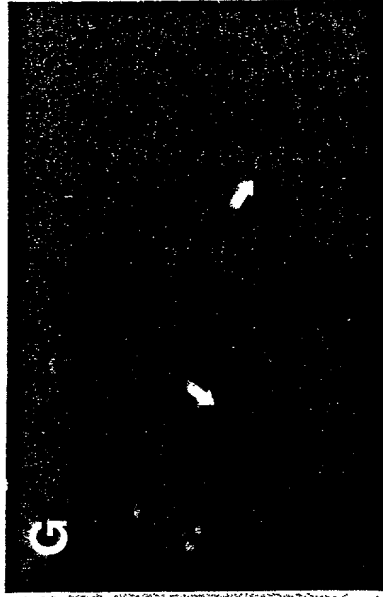
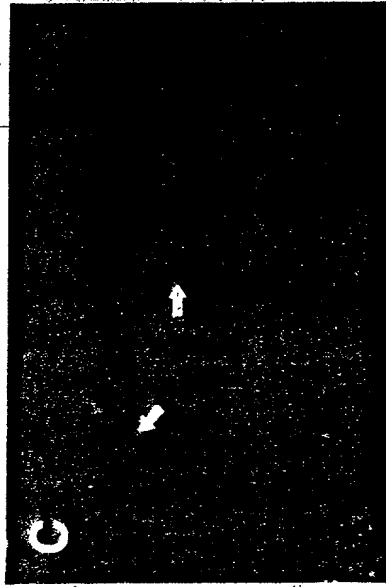
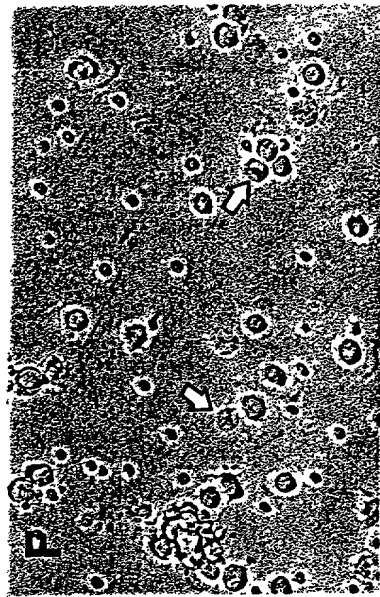


Figure 9B-G



Experiment Type
Wavelength

CD - PMT

Signal: -0.36 m deg
Dynode: 178.17 v
PMT DC: 1071 v

Fluorescence PMT

Signal: 0.00 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.29 v

Monochromator

Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 100 nm
Slitwidth: 0.329 mm

Sample

24.98 deg C

RUN EXPERIMENT

Experiment is IDLE

Data Collection Display

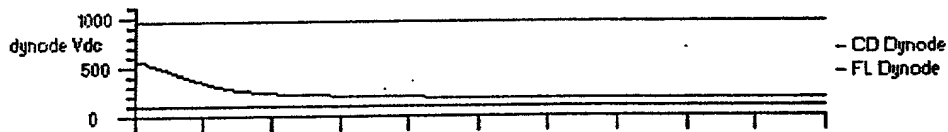
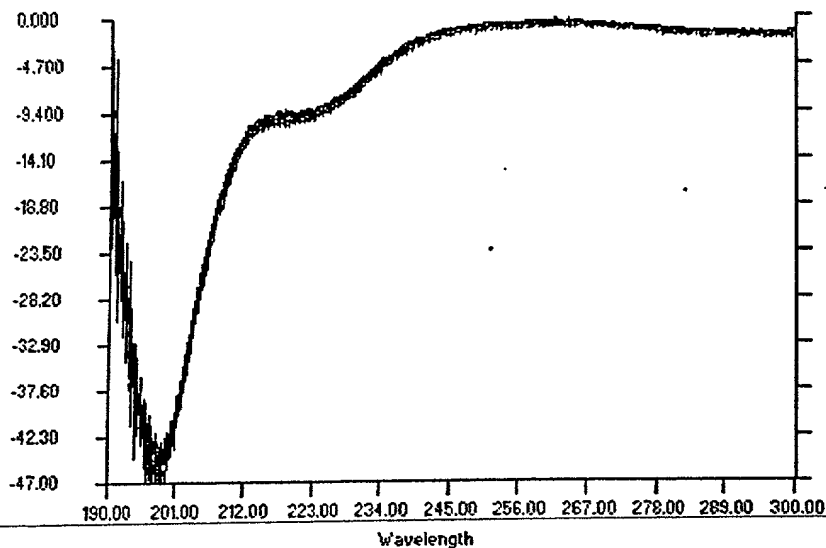


Figure 10 A



Experiment Type
Wavelength

CD - PMT

Signal: -0.73 m deg
Dynode: 178.54 v
PMT DC: 1071 v

Fluorescence PMT

Signal: -0.00 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.27 v

Monochromator

Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 0.331 mm

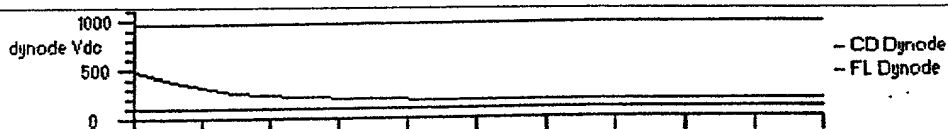
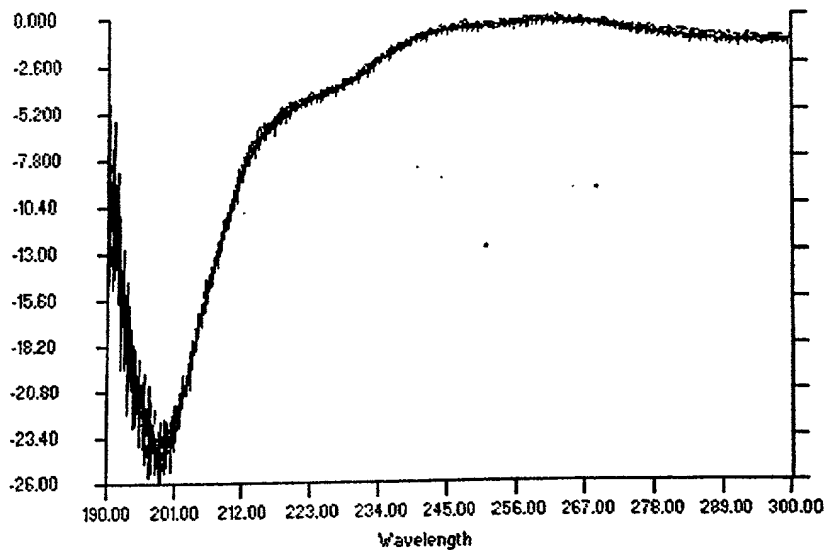
Sample

24.99 deg C

RUN EXPERIMENT

Experiment is IDLE

Data Collection Display



217.265, -24.078/85.217

Figure 10 B



Experiment Type
Wavelength

CD - PMT

Signal: -0.82 m deg
Dynode: 178.26 v
PMT DC: 1.071 v

Fluorescence PMT

Signal: -0.00 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.29 v

Monochromator

Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 0.329 mm

Sample

24.87 deg C

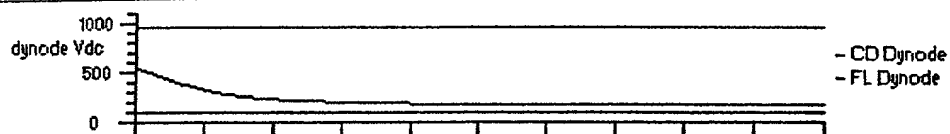
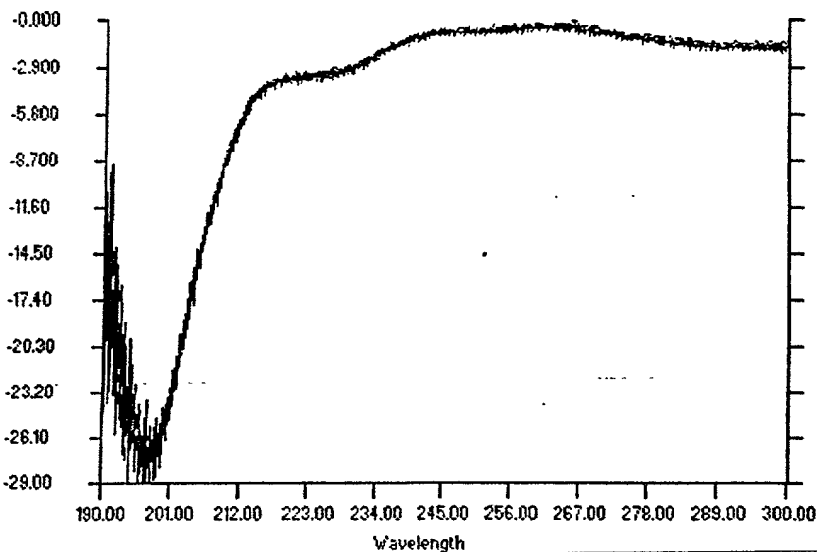
RUN EXPERIMENT

Experiment is IDLE

Ready

217.265, -26.730/84.348

Data Collection Display





Experiment Type
Wavelength

CD - PMT

Signal: -0.76 m deg
Dynode: 179.39 v
PMT DC: 1071 v

Fluorescence PMT

Signal: -0.03 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.11 v

Monochromator

Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 0.331 mm

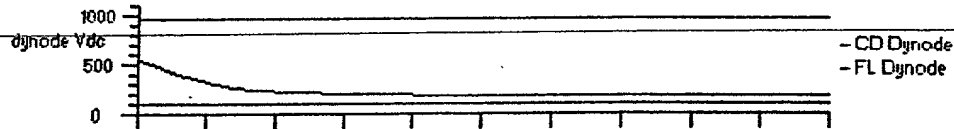
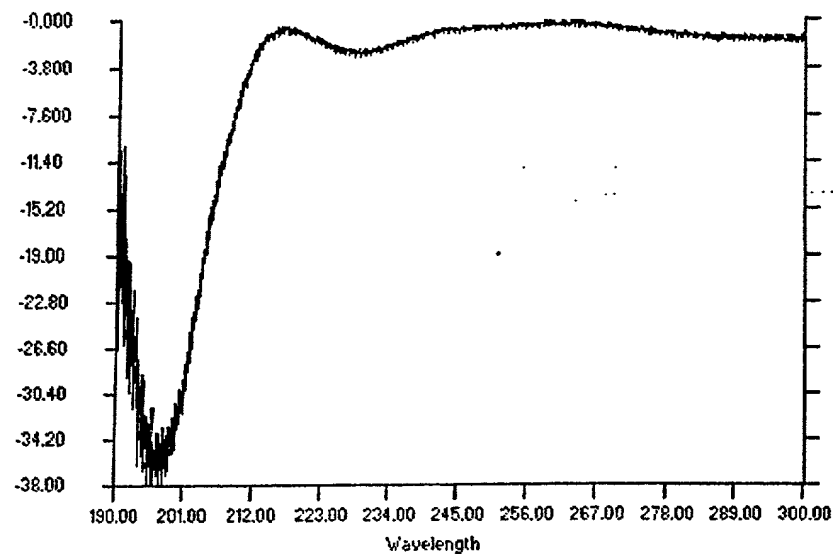
Sample

24.99 deg C

RUN EXPERIMENT

Experiment is IDLE

Data Collection Display



Ready

213.818, -35.357/86.087

Figure 10 D



Experiment Type
Wavelength

CD - PMT

Signal: -0.99 m deg
Dynode: 177.73 v
PMT DC: 1071 v

Fluorescence PMT

Signal: -0.03 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.46 v

Monochromator

Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 0.331 mm

Sample

24.99 deg C

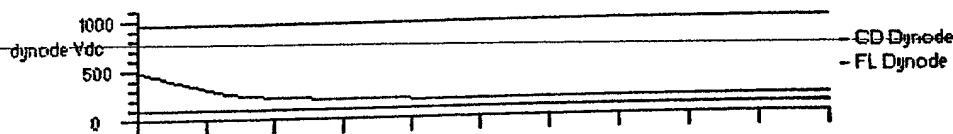
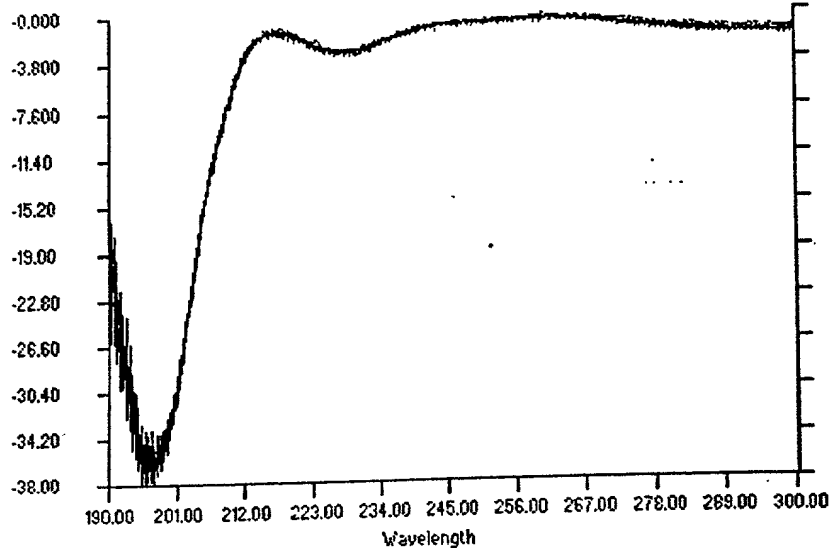
RUN EXPERIMENT

Experiment is IDLE

Ready

214.758, -34.696/82.609

Data Collection Display





Experiment Type
Wavelength

CD - PMT

Signal: -0.81 m deg
Dynode: 179.81 v
PMT DC: 1071 v

Fluorescence PMT

Signal: -0.00 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.30 v

Monochromator

Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 0.331 mm

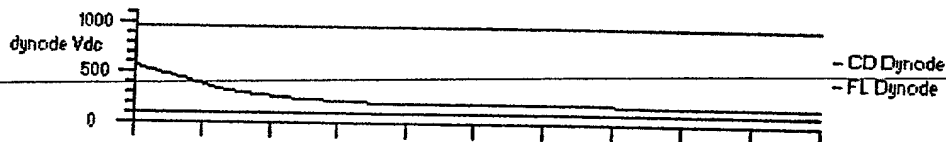
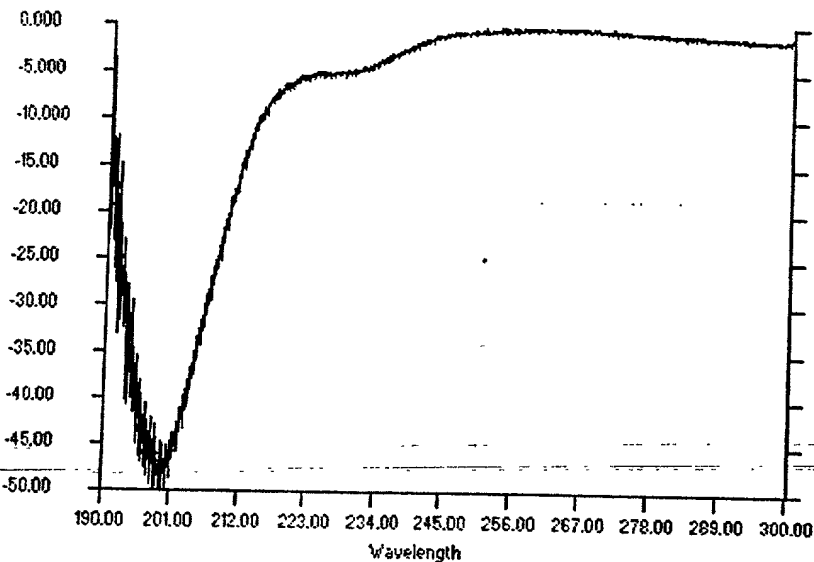
Sample

24.98 deg C

RUN EXPERIMENT

Experiment is IDLE

Data Collection Display



217.892, -44.130/76.522

Figure 10 F



Experiment Type
Wavelength

CD-PMT

Signal: -0.74 m deg
Dynode: 181.86 v
PMT DC: 1.071 v

Fluorescence PMT

Signal: -0.00 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.28 v

Monochromator

Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 0.329 mm

Sample

24.98 deg C

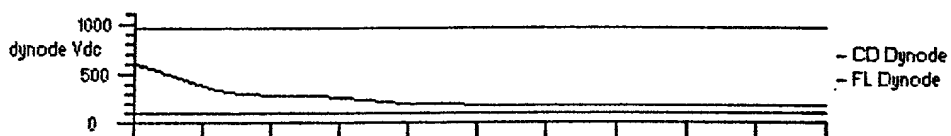
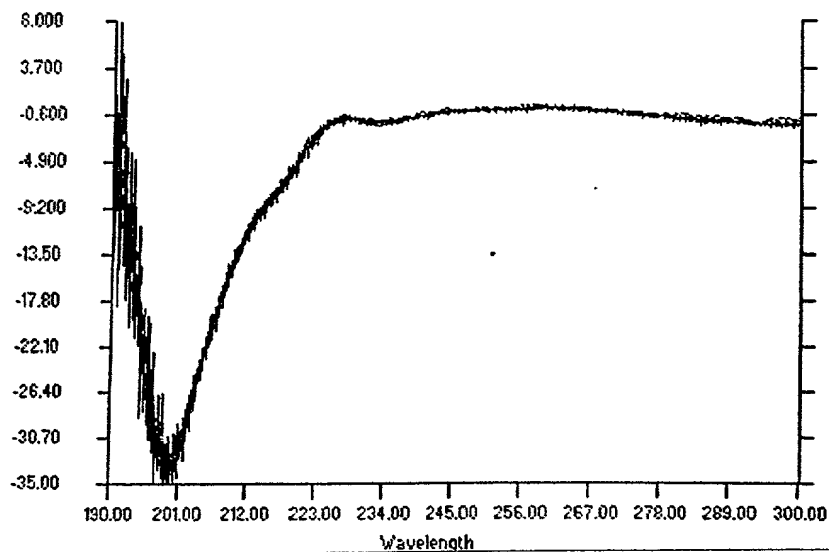
RUN EXPERIMENT

Experiment is IDLE

Ready

215.385, -30.513/79.130

Data Collection Display





Experiment Type
Wavelength

CD - PMT

Signal: -17.65 m deg
Dynode: 530.95 v
PMT DC: 1.061 v

Fluorescence PMT

Signal: -0.00 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.30 v

Monochromator

Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 1.314 mm

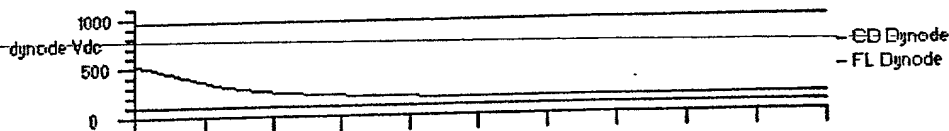
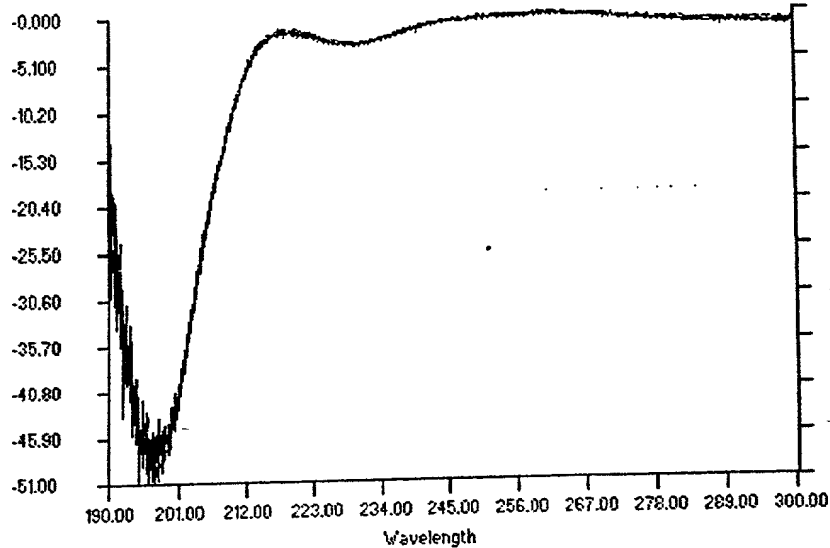
Sample

24.99 deg C

STOP EXPERIMENT

Ready

Data Collection Display



Moving slits, please wait...

217.578, -44.791/75.652

Figure 10 H

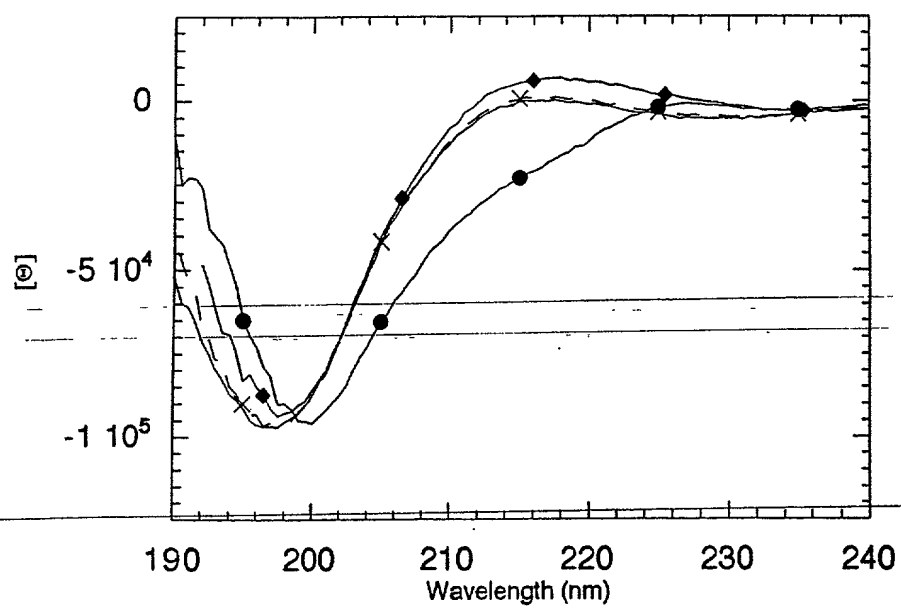


Figure 11A

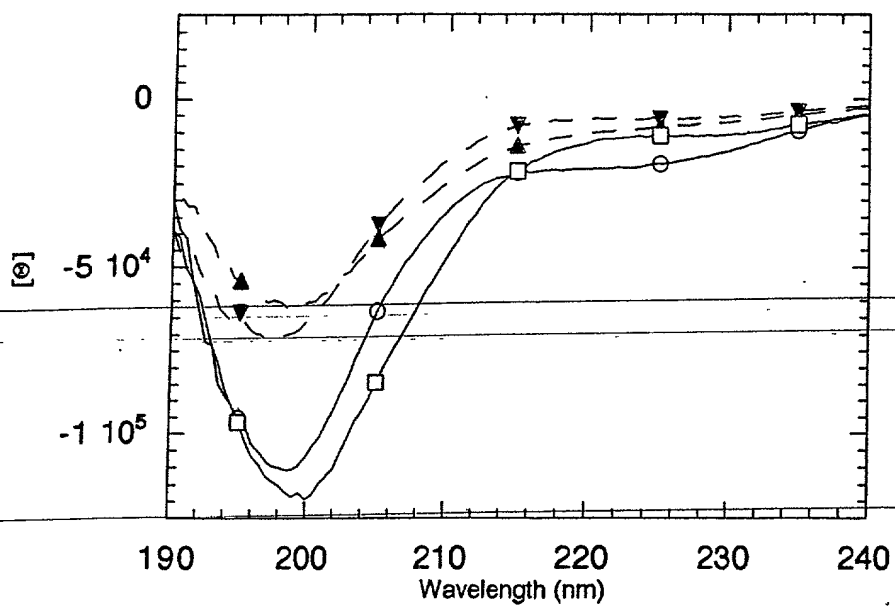


Figure 11B

Non-Biotinylated 100x Excess

Saline Ran Lys 4 5 TAT Ant

Biotinylated

3

4

5

TAT

Ant

Ran

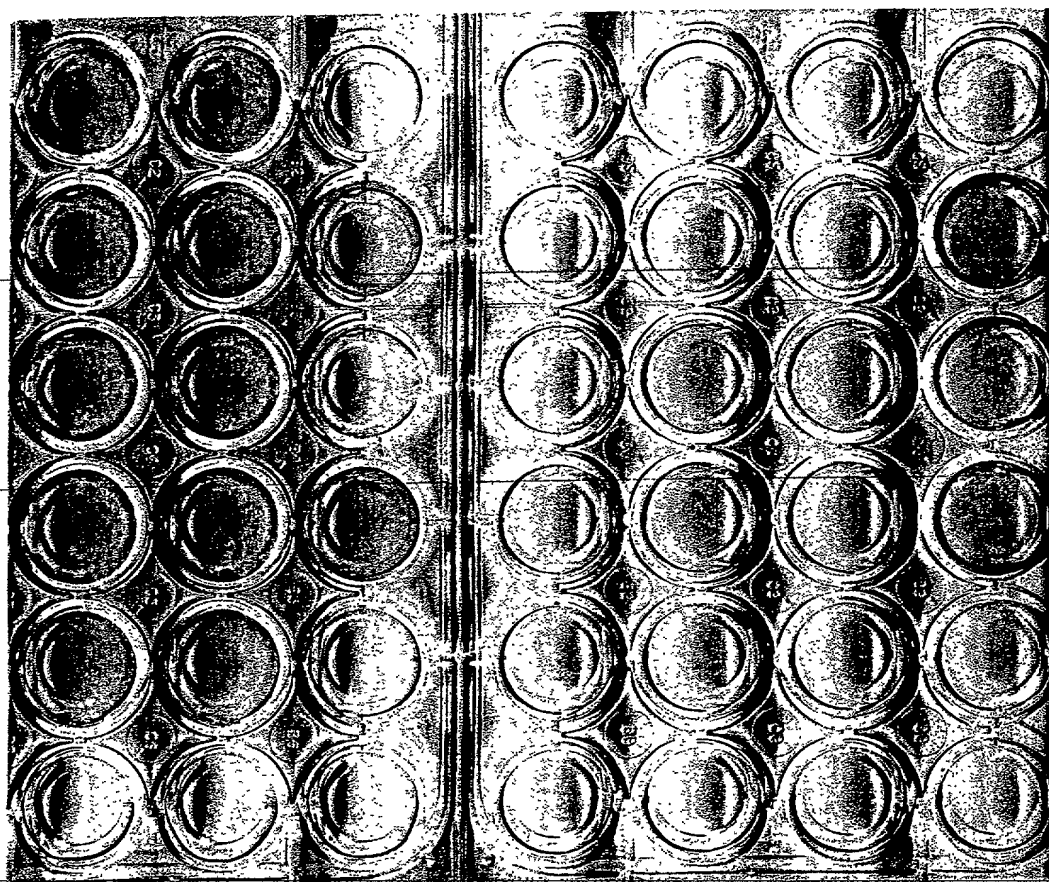


Figure 12

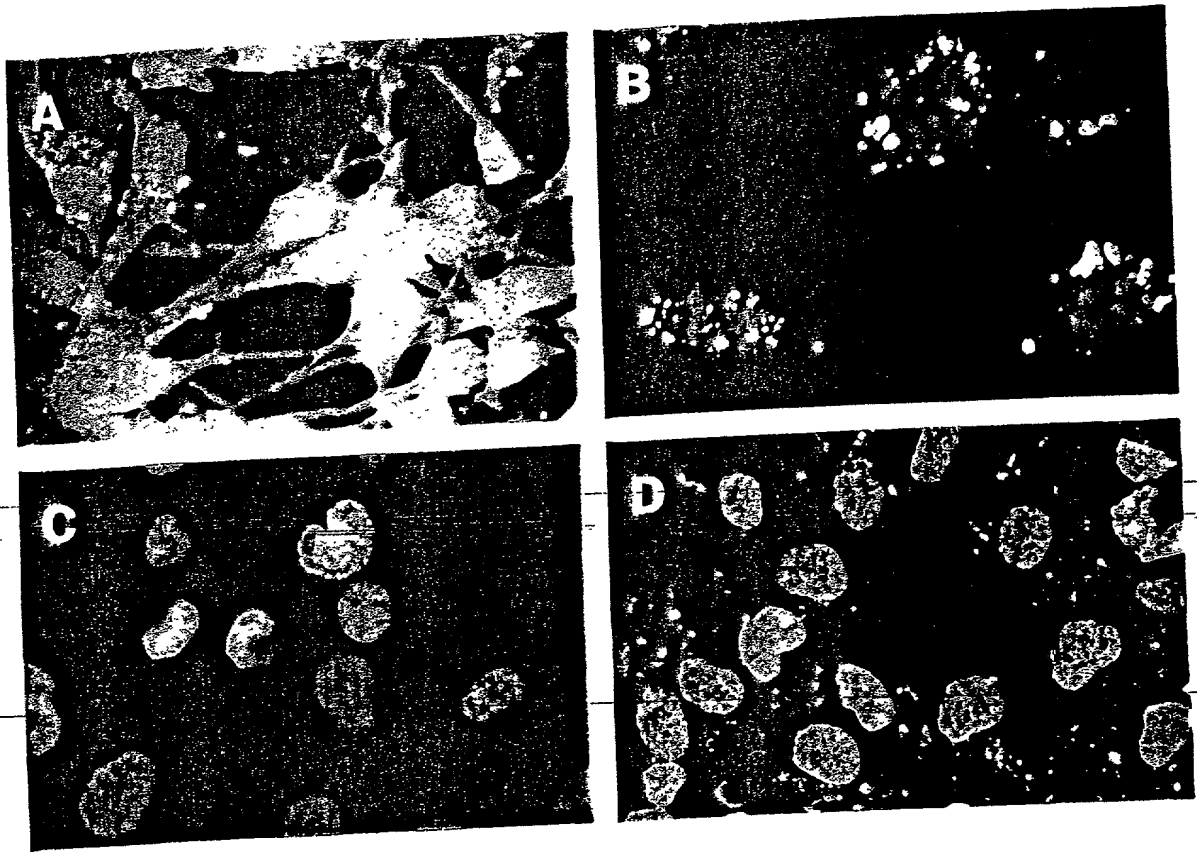


Figure 13

CTP-5-(KLAKLAK)₂ Peptide Impairs Cell Viability in Hlg 82 Cells

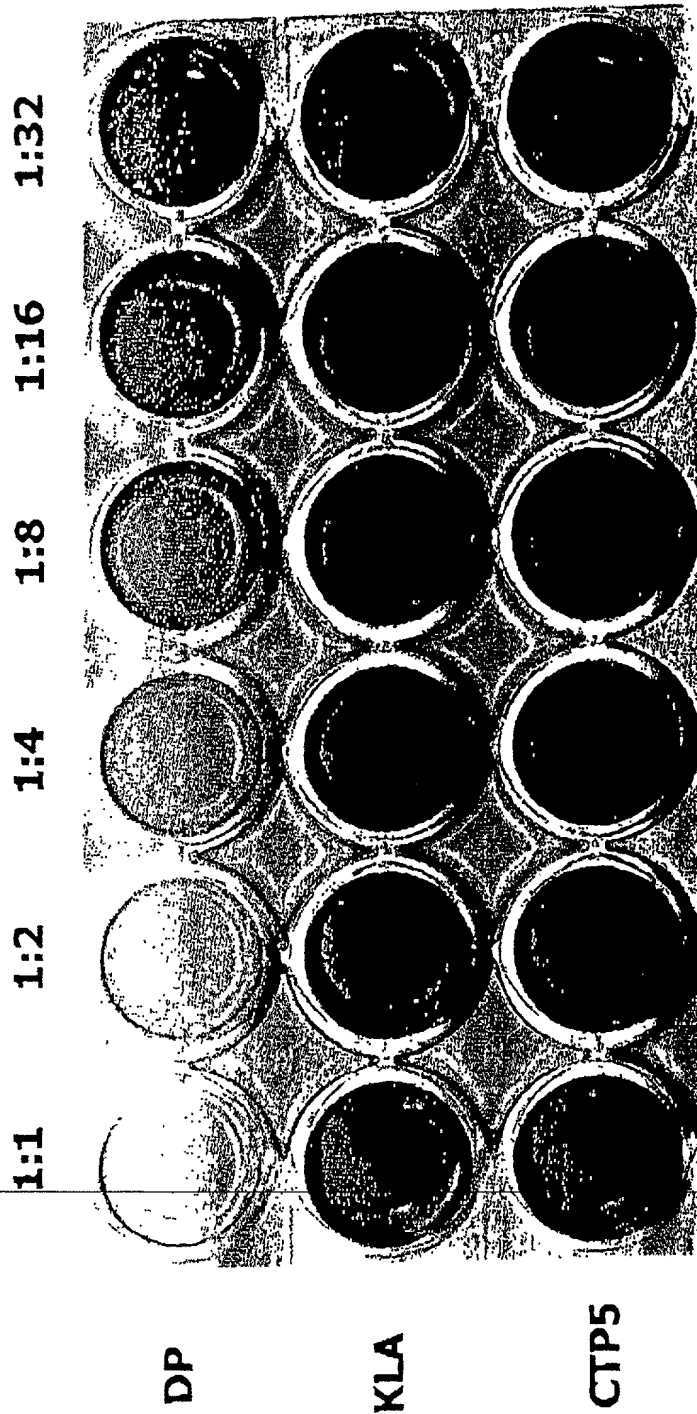


Figure 14

CTP-5-(KLAKLAK)₂ Peptide Impairs Cell Viability in Hic 82 Cells

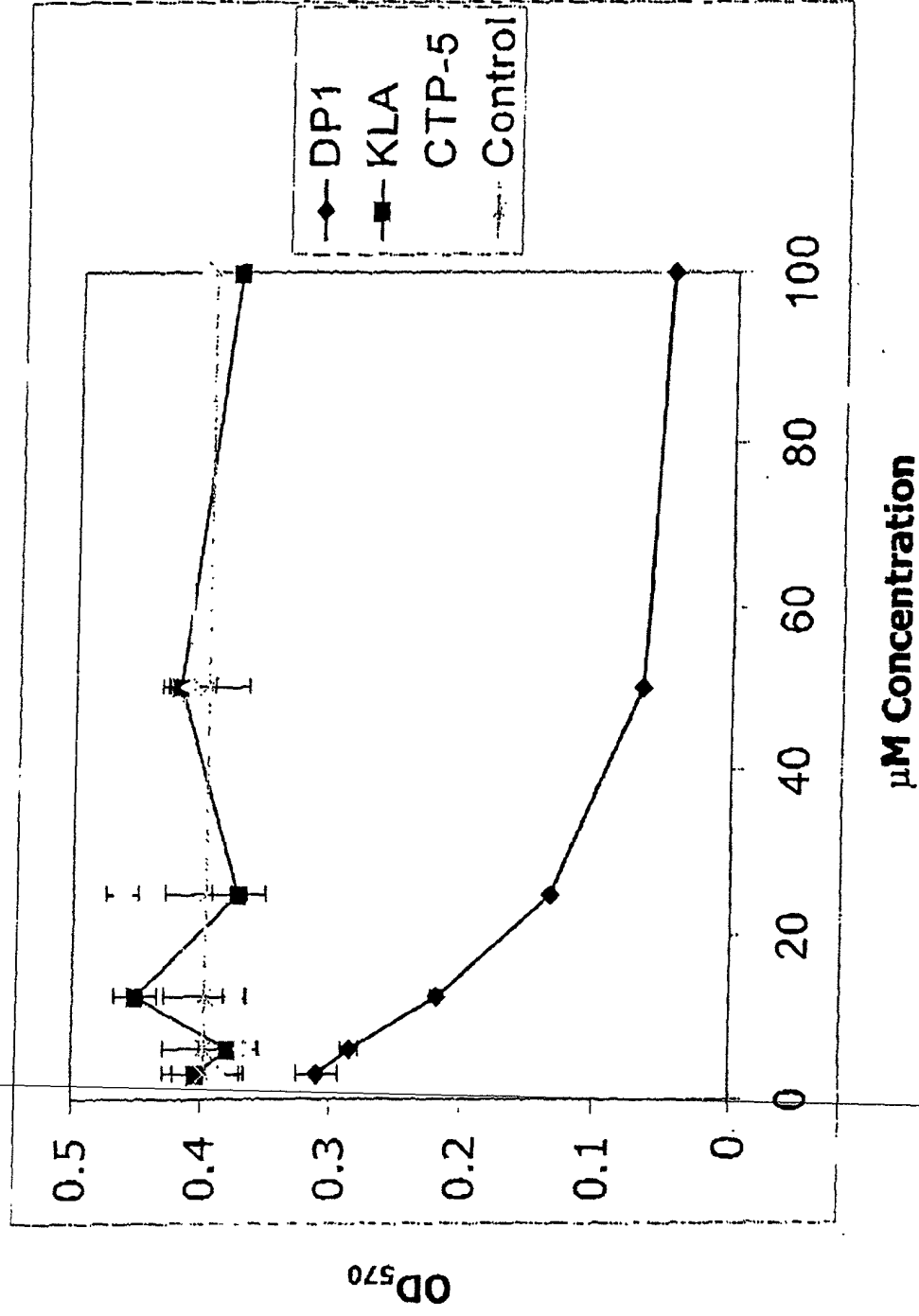


Figure 15

Effect of CTP-5-(KLAKLAK)₂ Peptide Administration on Day 7 MCA205 Tumors

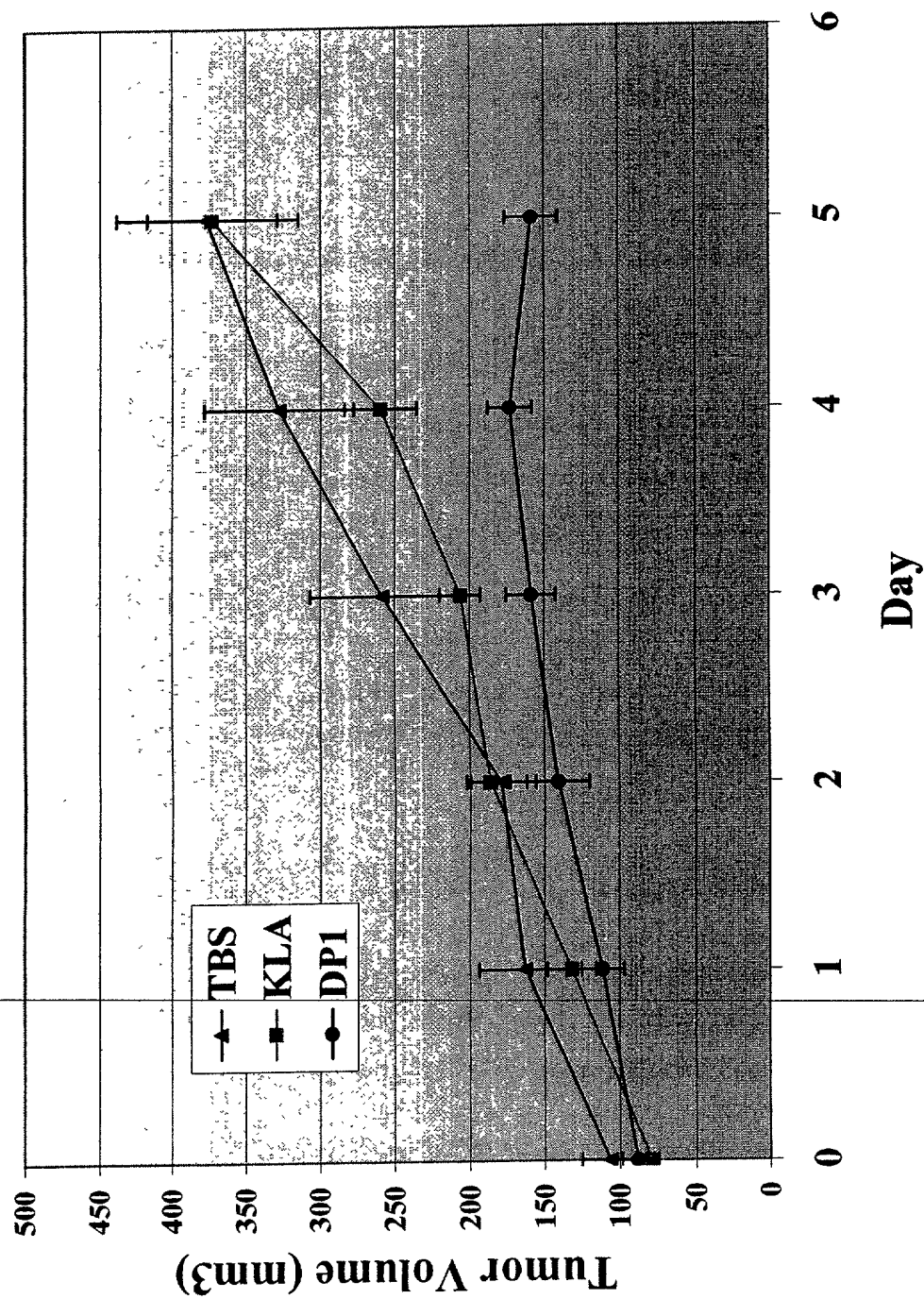
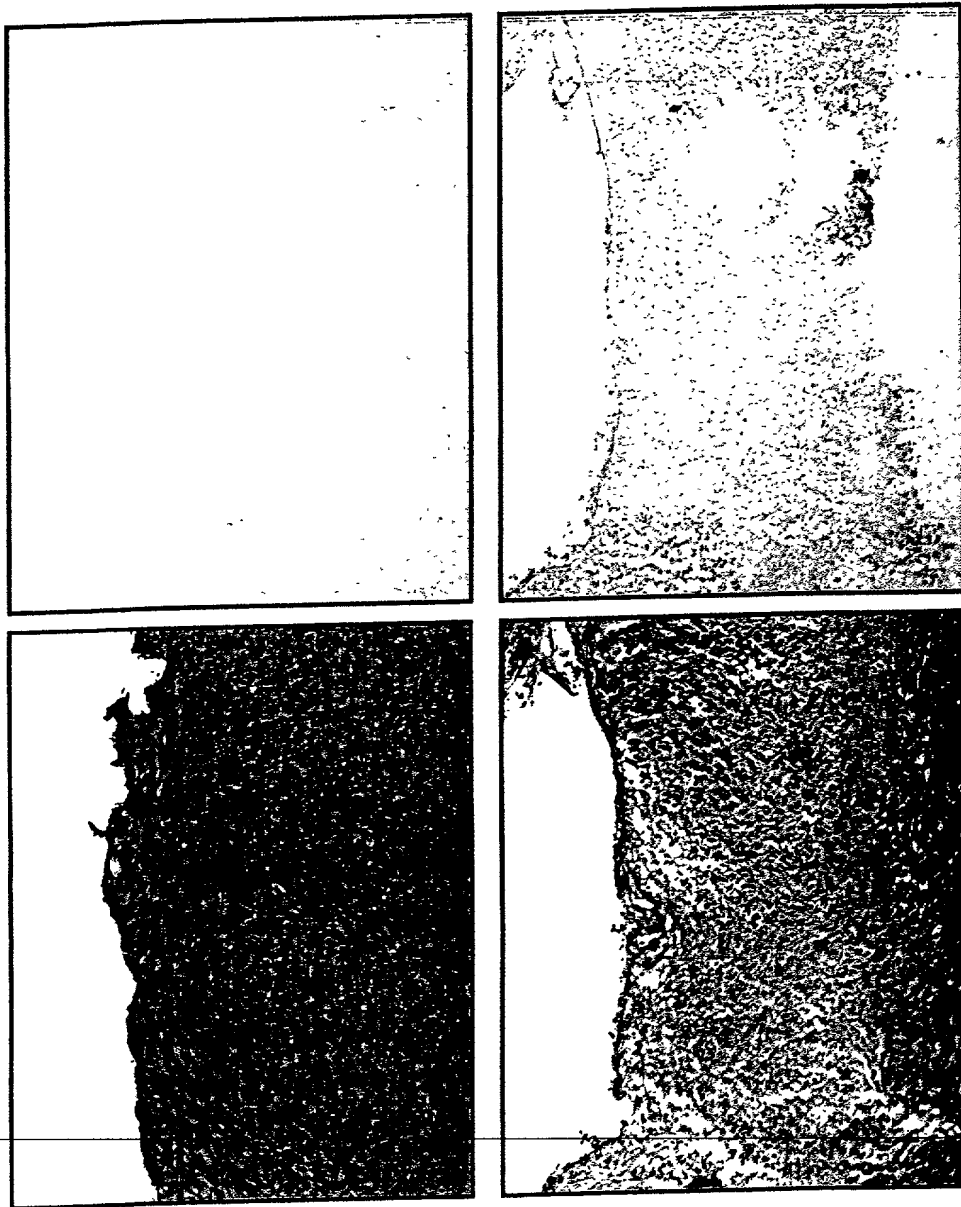


Figure 16A

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a dark, textured surface, possibly a piece of fabric or a close-up of a material. The image is framed by a thick black border. The texture is grainy and uneven, with some lighter areas that might be reflections or highlights on the surface. The overall appearance is abstract and somewhat mysterious due to the extreme contrast.

DPI

Figure 16B



KLA

DP1

Figure 16C

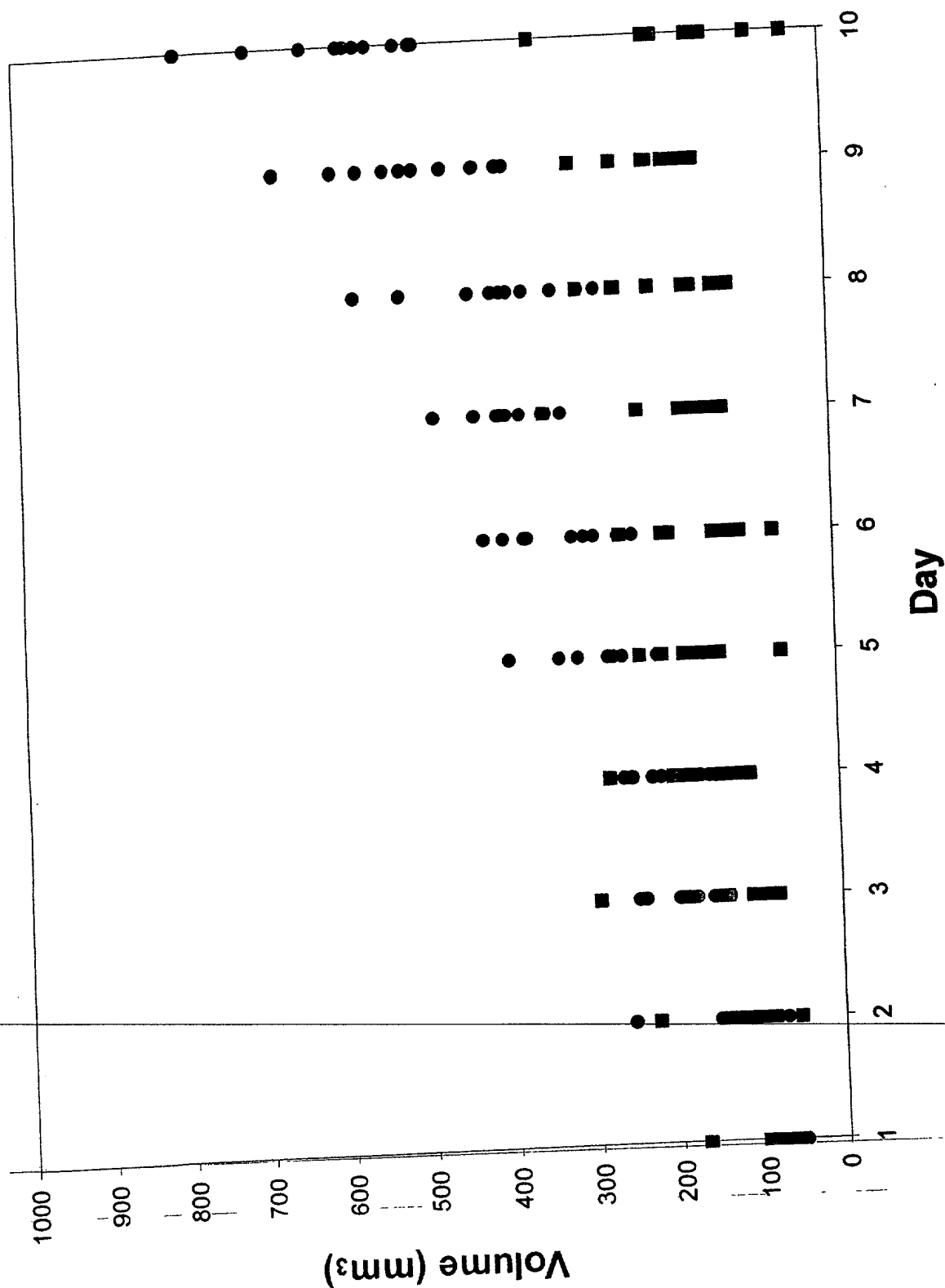


Figure 16D

CD34⁺/LIN⁻ Stem Cells Are Transduced by a CTP-5-Biotin/Avidin- β -Galactosidase Complex

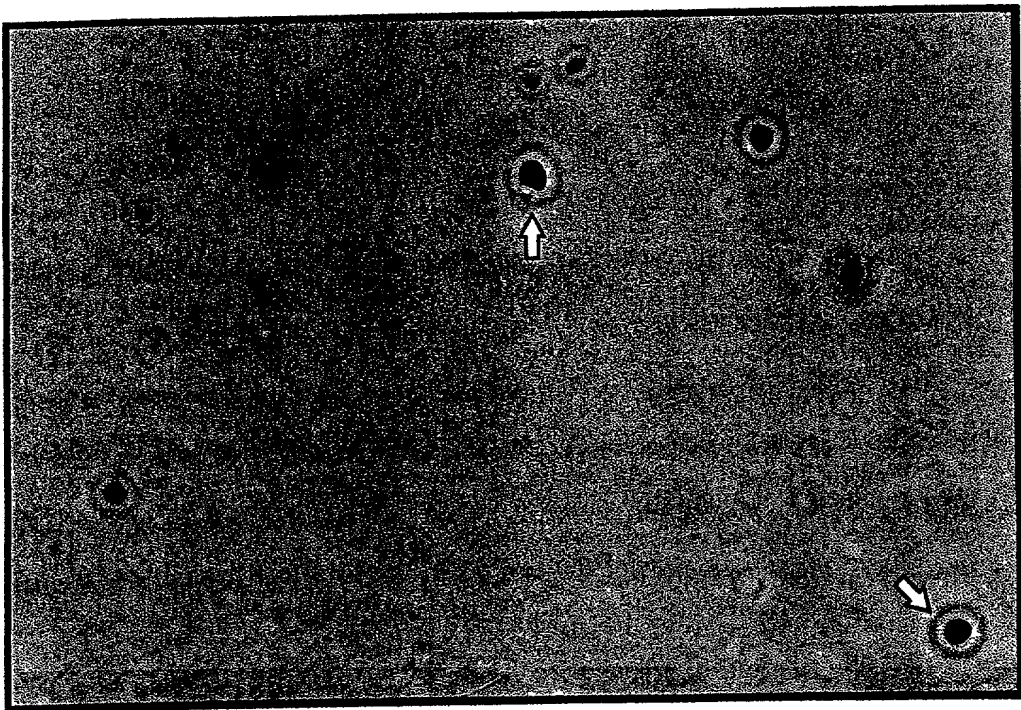


Figure 17

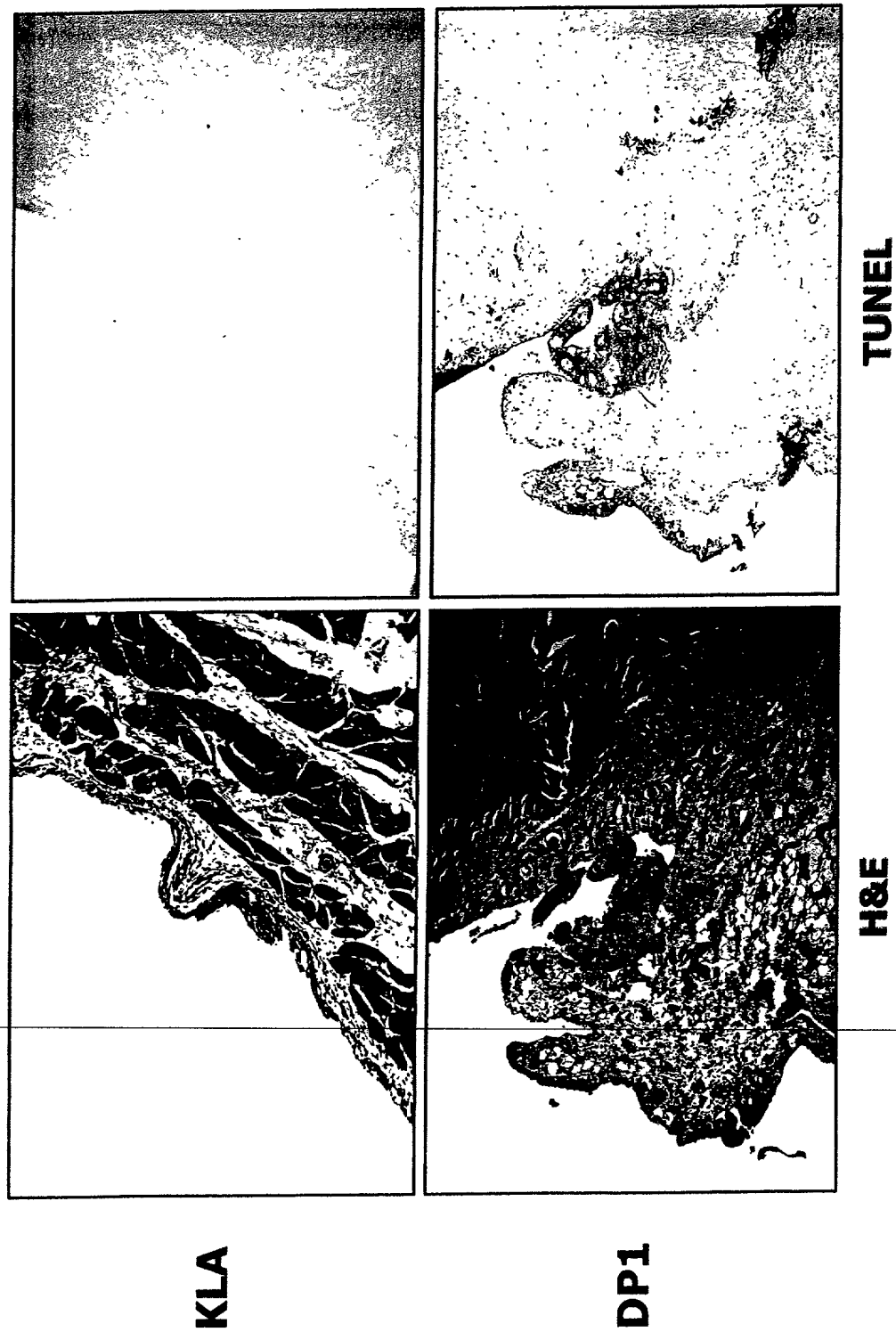


Figure 18

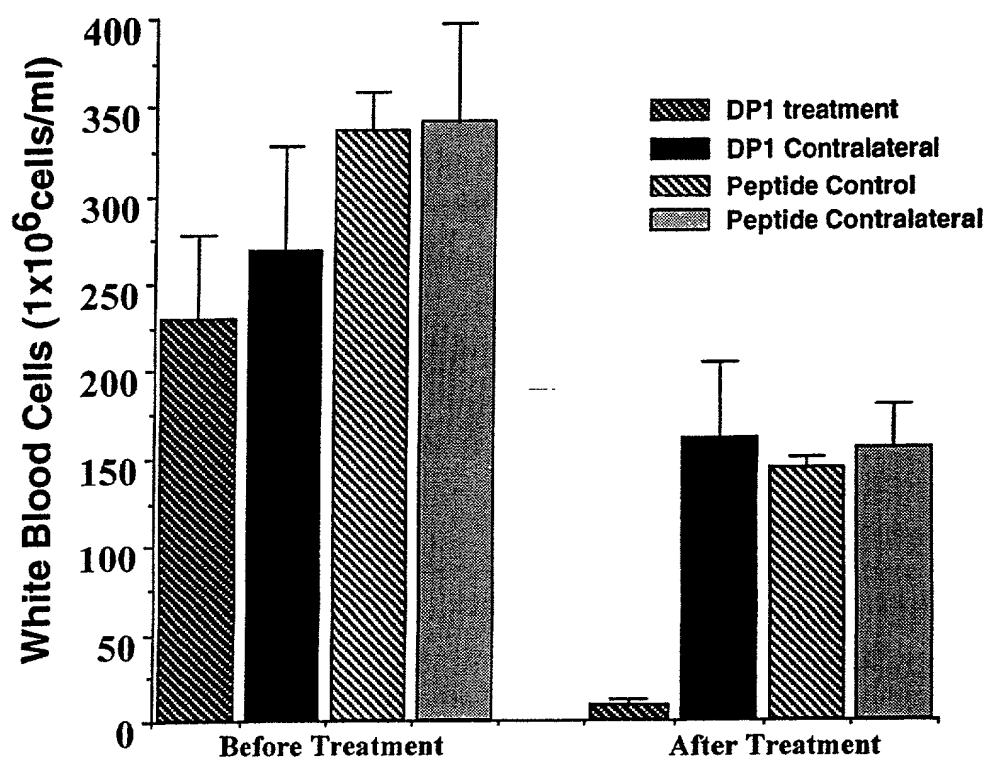


Figure 19

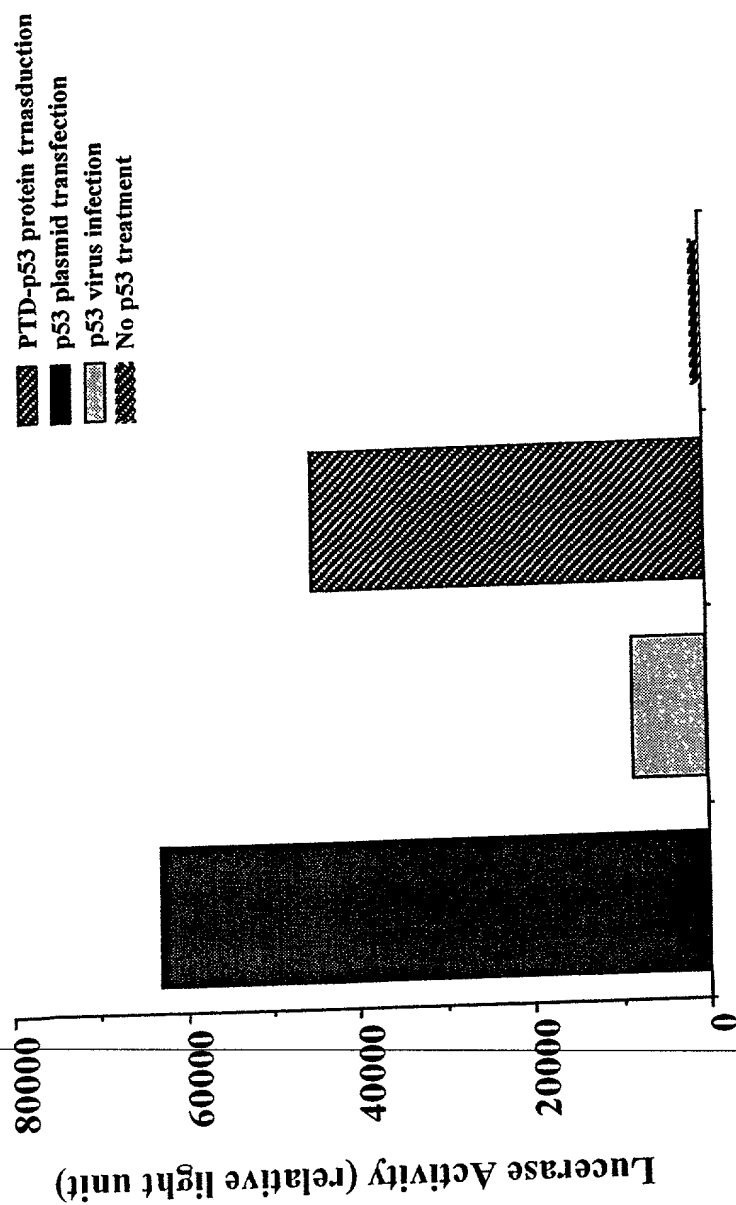


Figure 20

2006 FEB 20 09:59:00

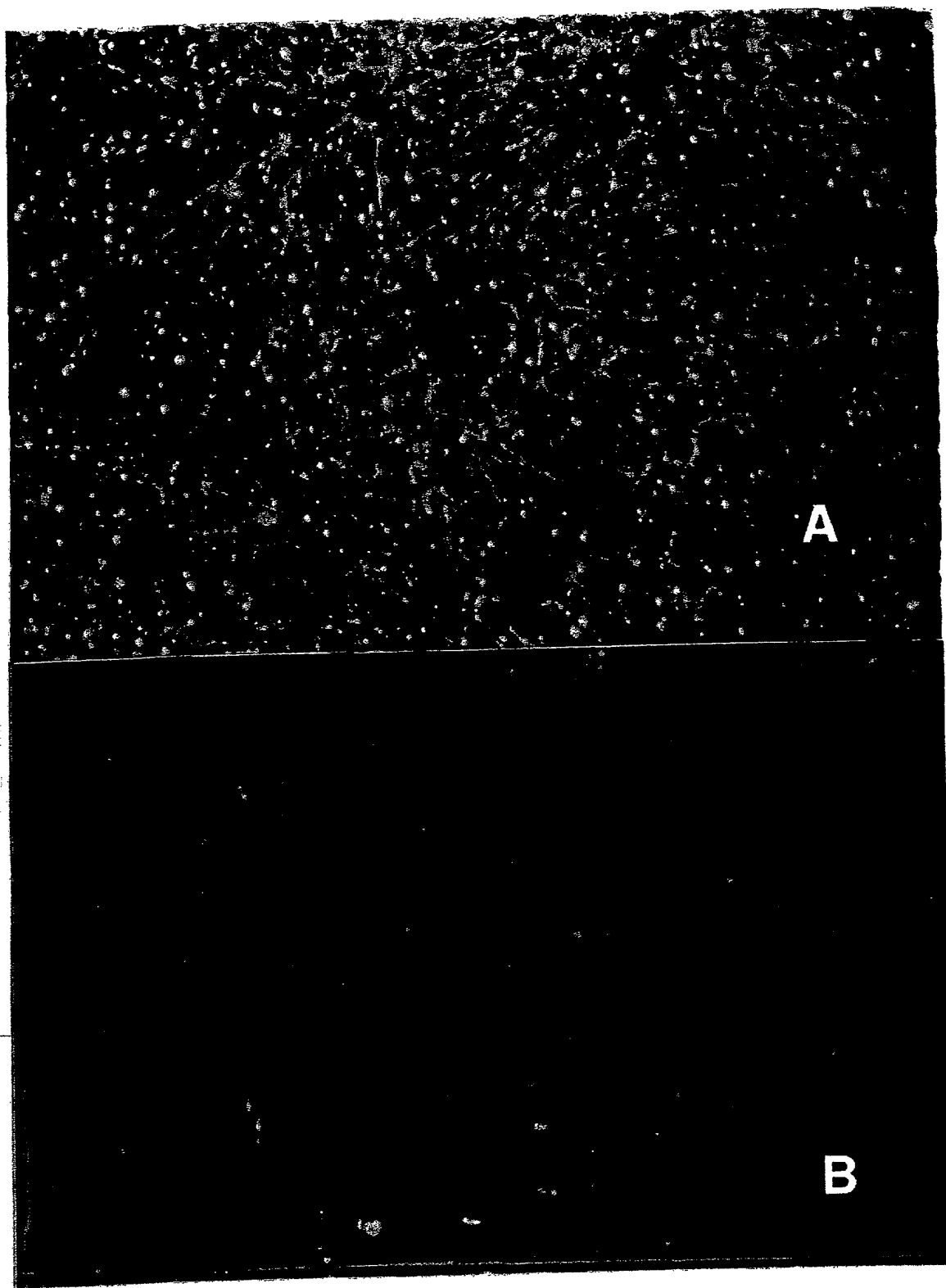


Figure 21

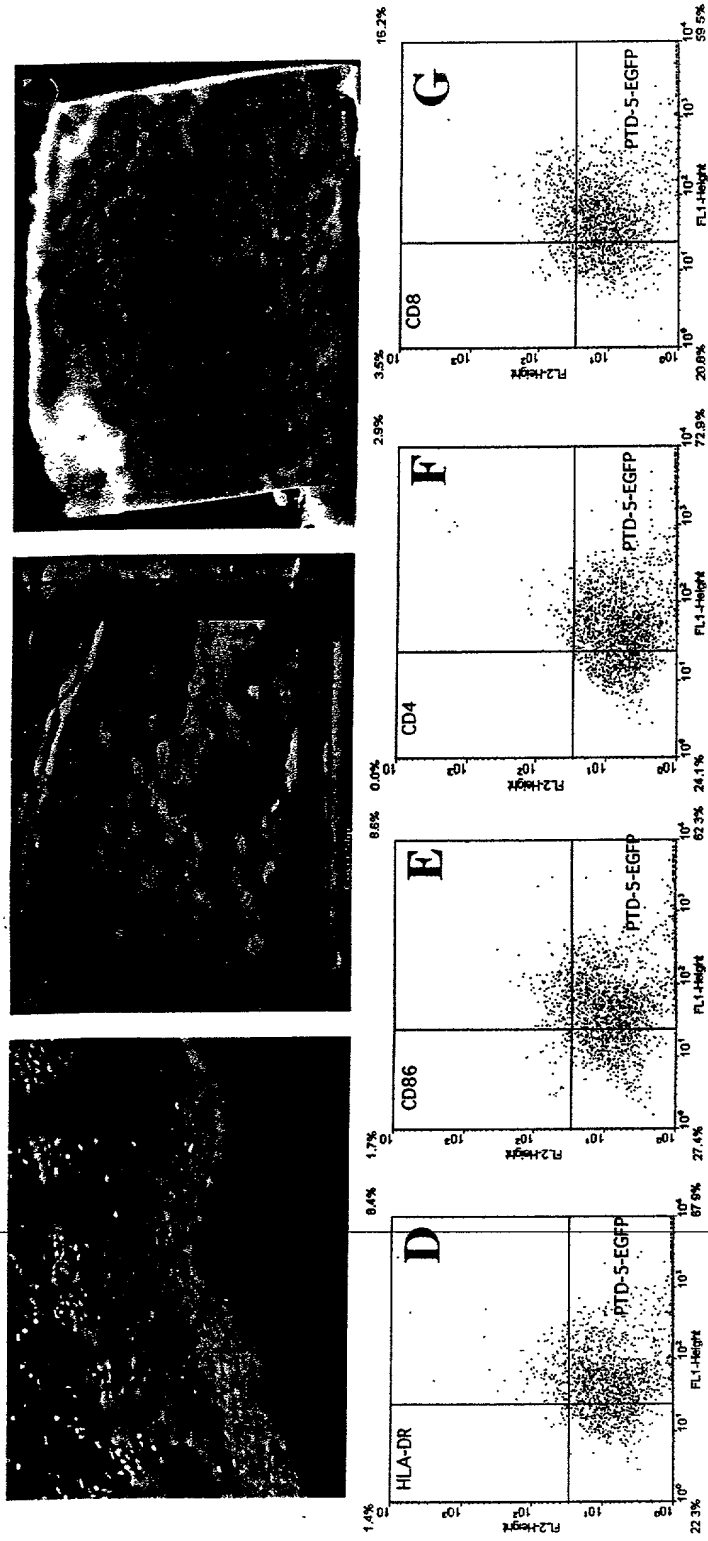


Figure 22

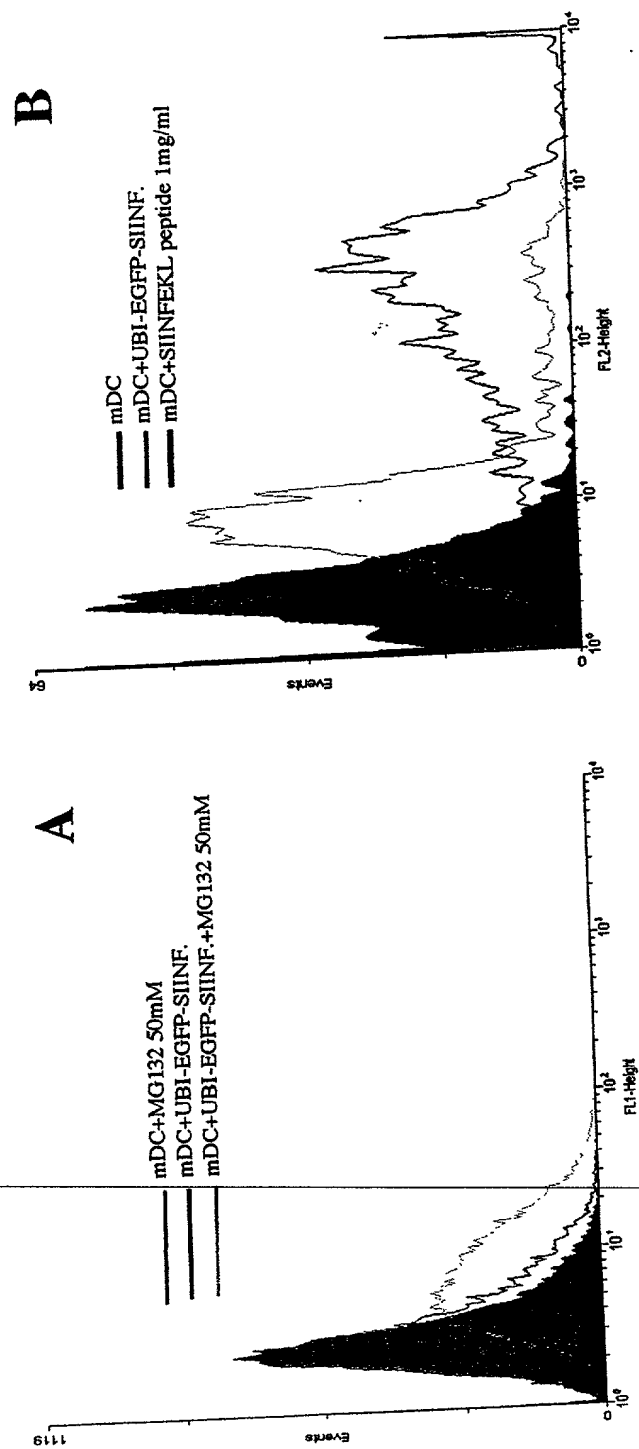
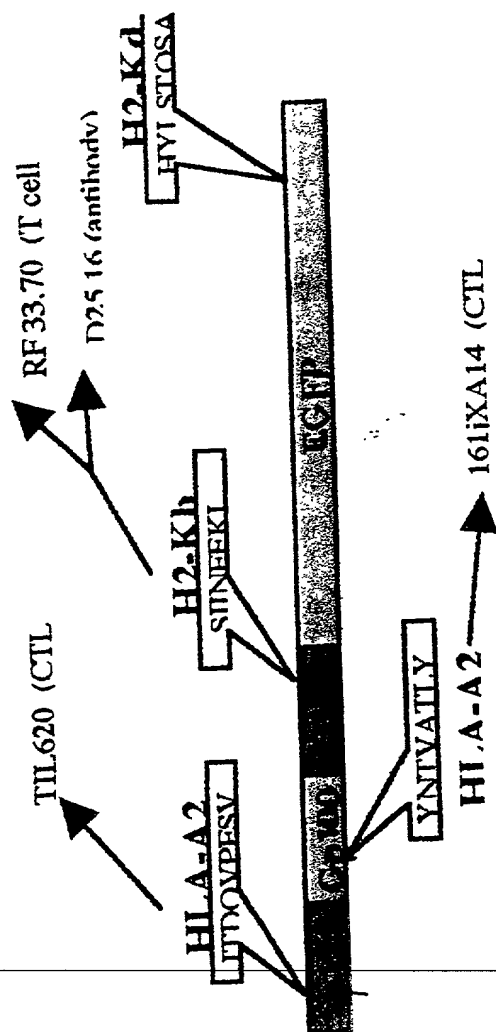


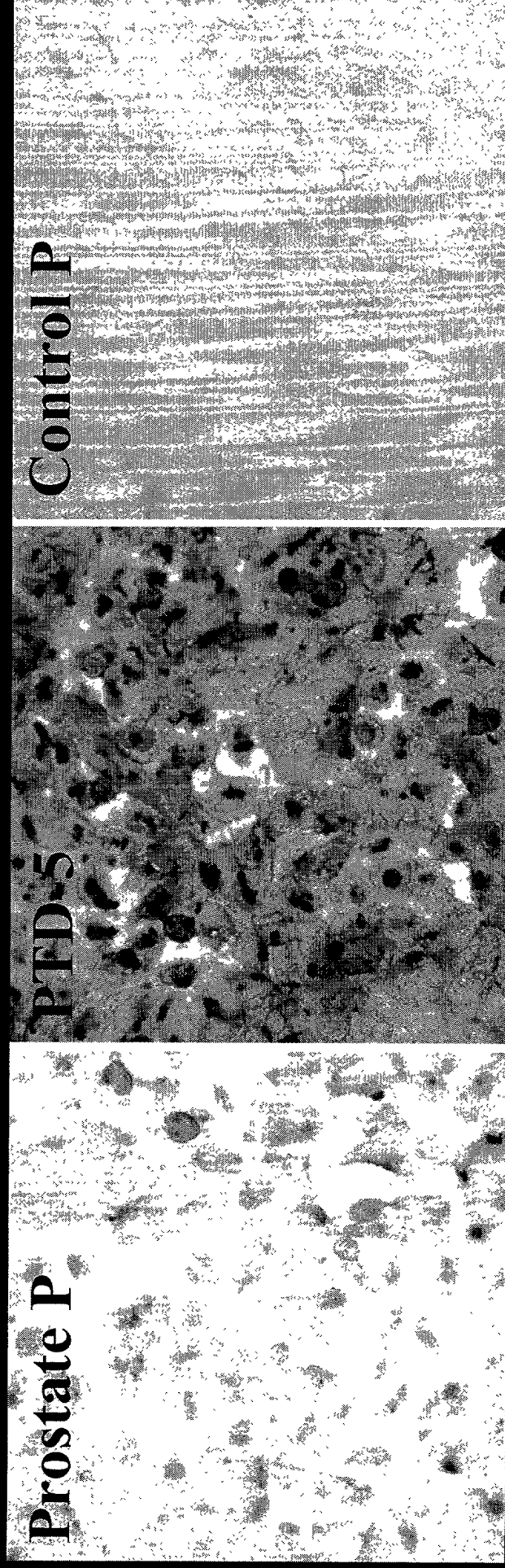
Figure 23

[illegible]

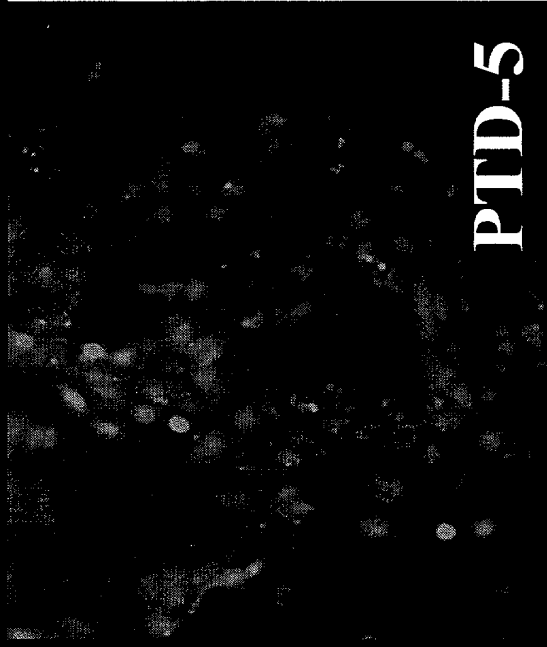
3Epi-EGFP

Figure 24

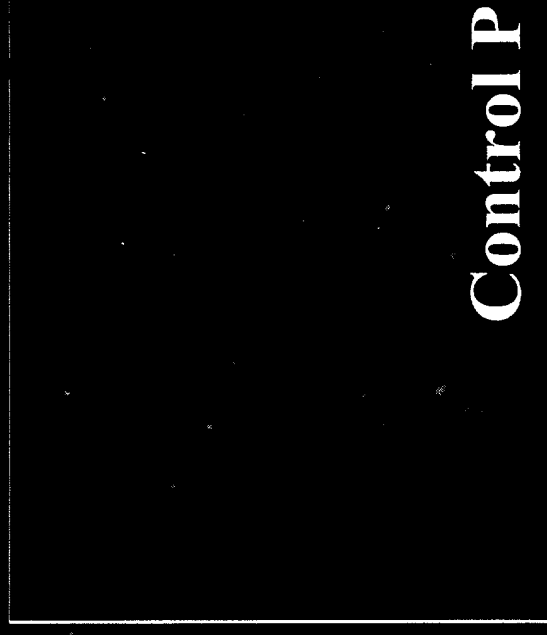
PTD-5 and Prostate peptide deliver β -Gal into DU145 tumor cells



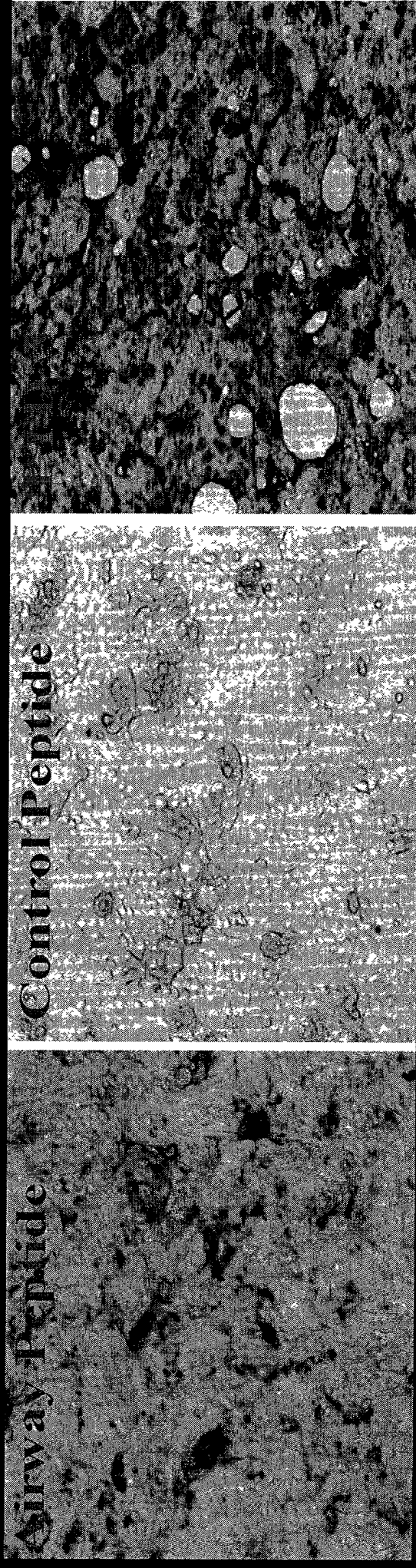
PTD-5 and Prostate peptide FLTC facilitate uptake into DU145 tumor cells



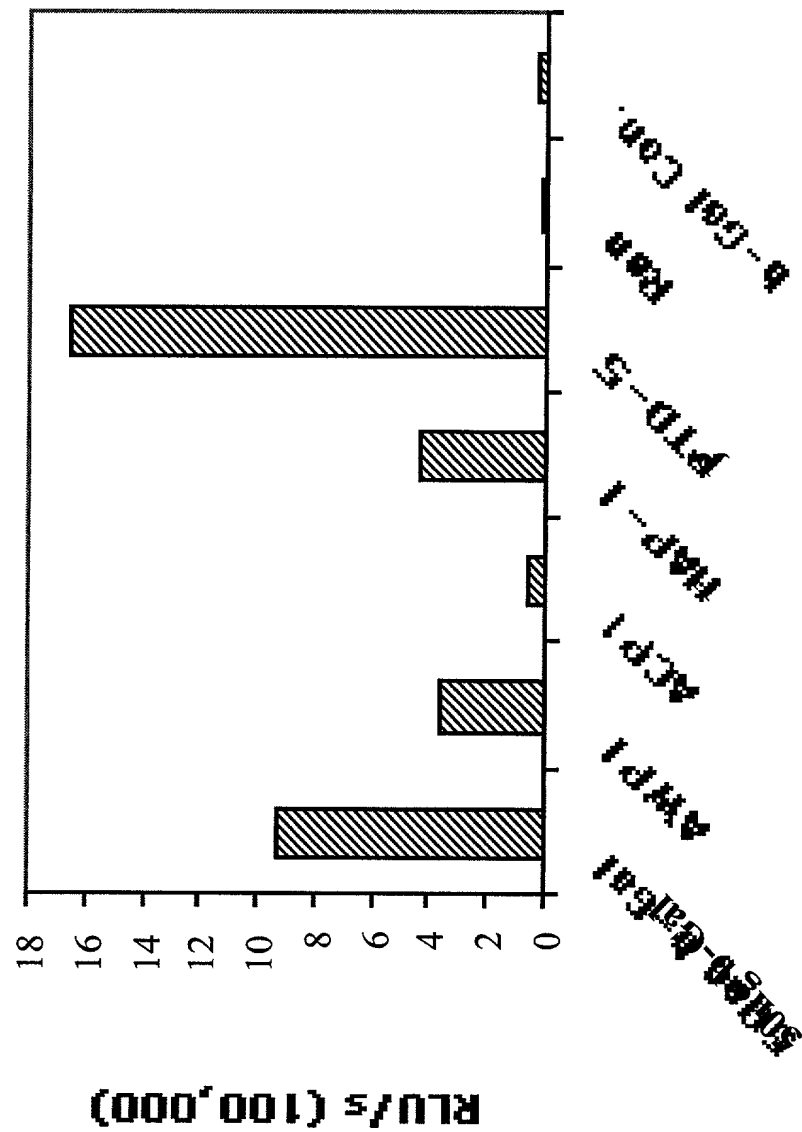
Prostate P



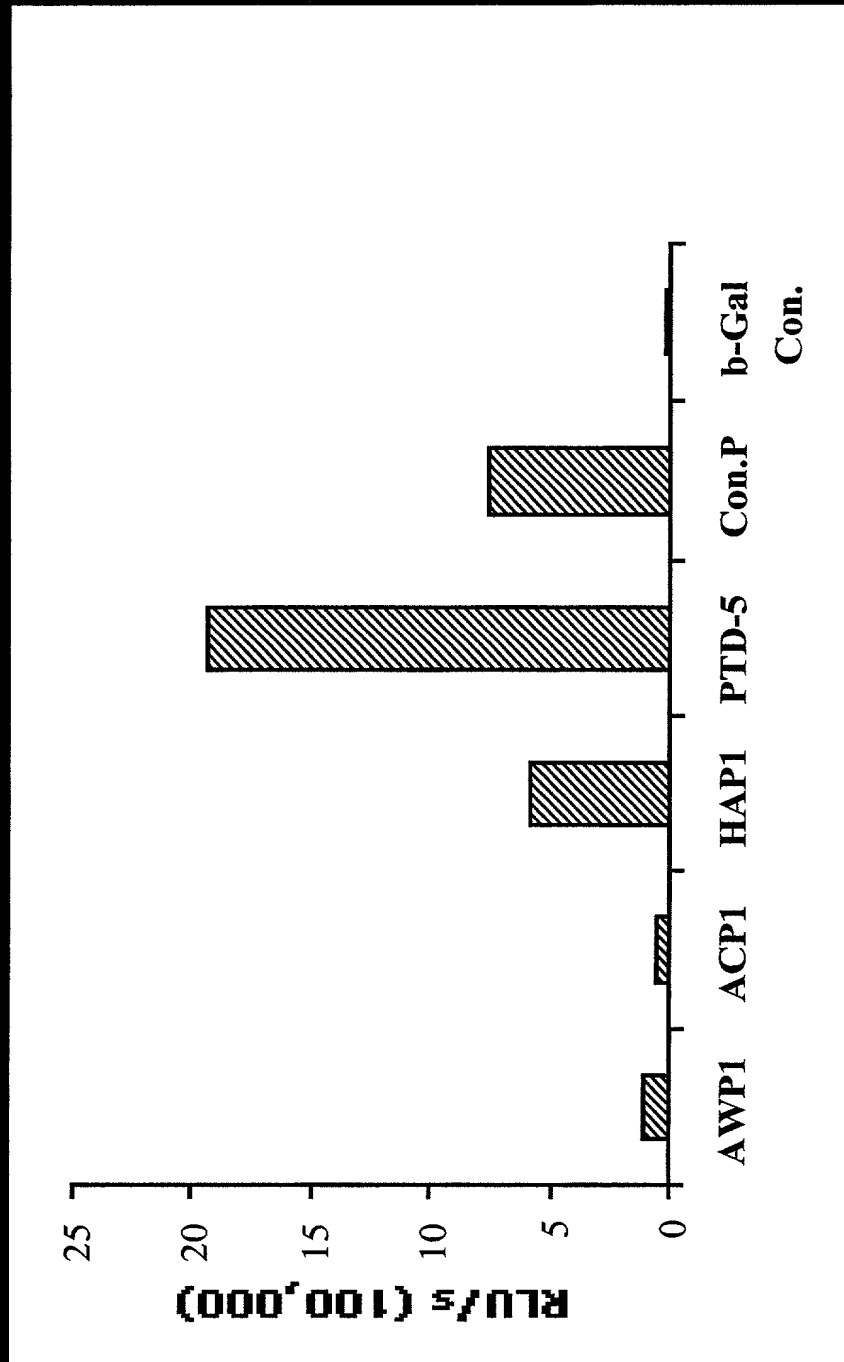
Peptide from Airway Segment Screening Facilitates Uptake of β -Gal and Cy3 into Calu3 Cells



Transduction of CalU3 cells



Transduction of HIG-82 Cells



PTD-5 and Airway Peptide Facilitate Delivery of Avidin- β -Gal into Murine Lungs



PTD-5 and Airway Peptide Facilitate β -Gal Uptake into Murine Lungs

AWP1

PTD-5

Control

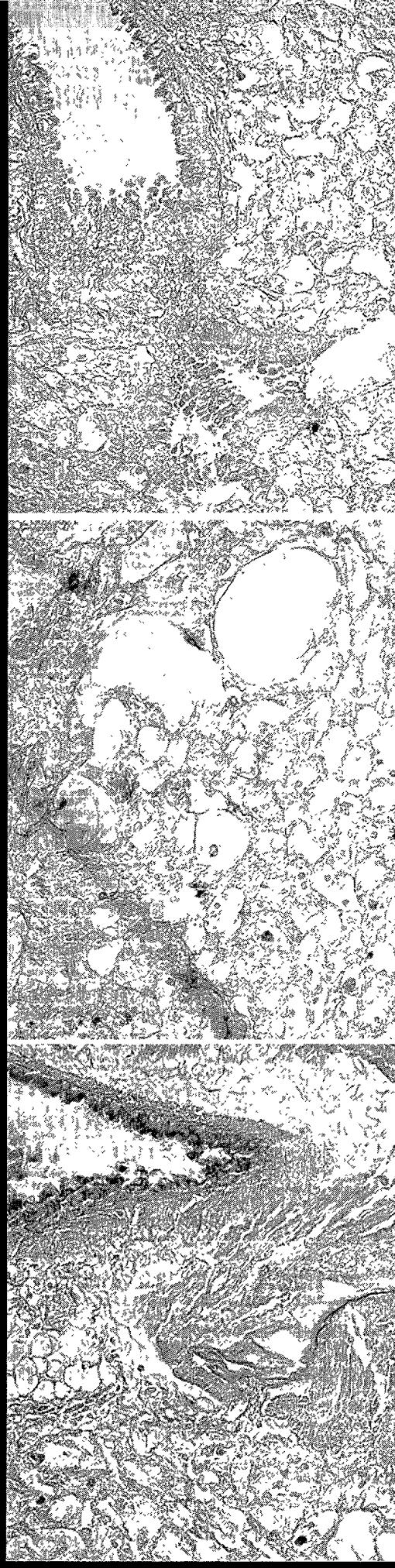


Fig. 32

PTD-5 Delivers Cy3-Anti-Mouse IgG into Hig-82 Cells

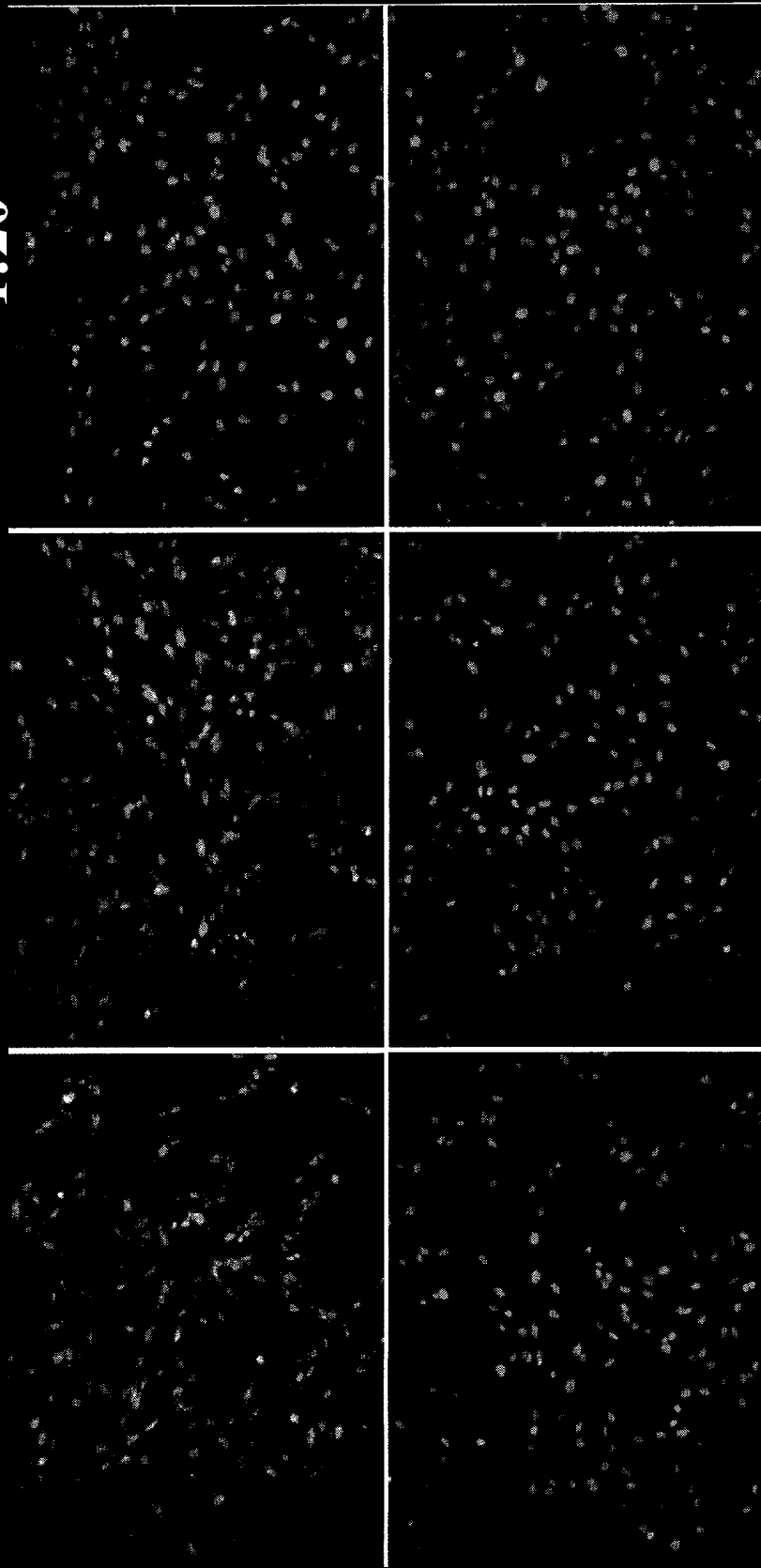
1:5

1:10

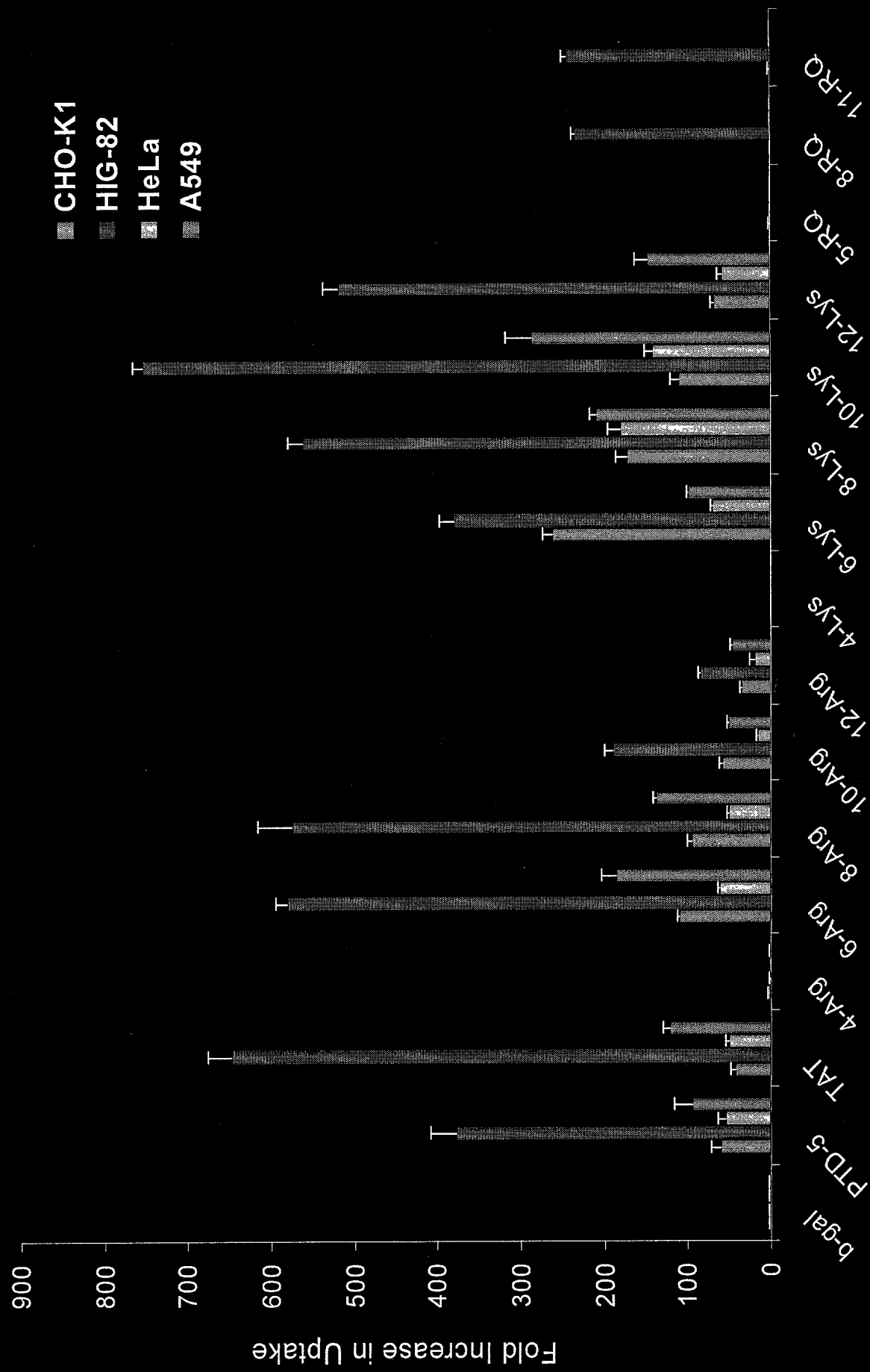
1:20

PTD-5

Con.P

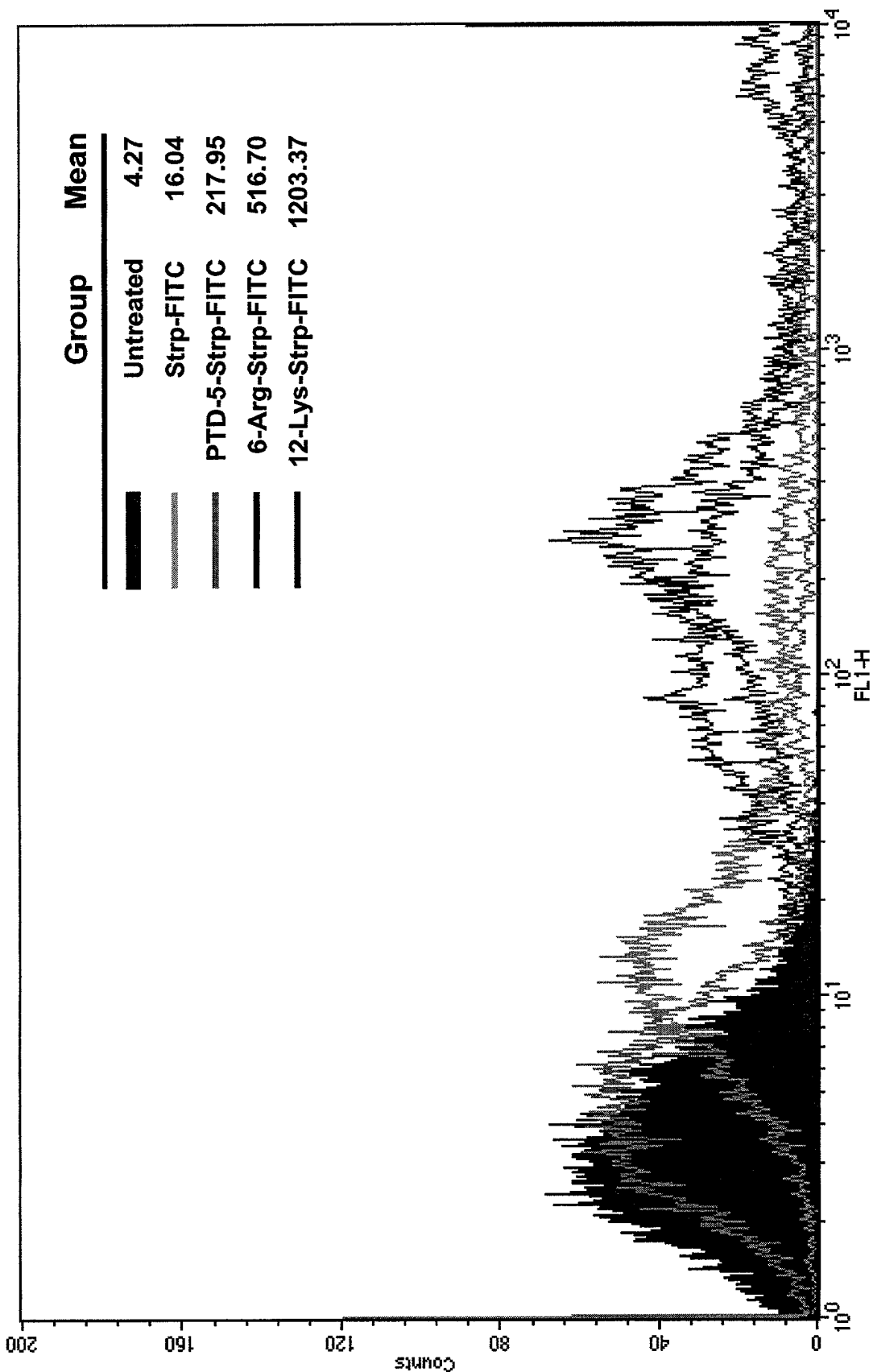


Level of Transduction by Streptavidin- β -Galactosidase Complexes When Coupled to Biotinylated Peptides

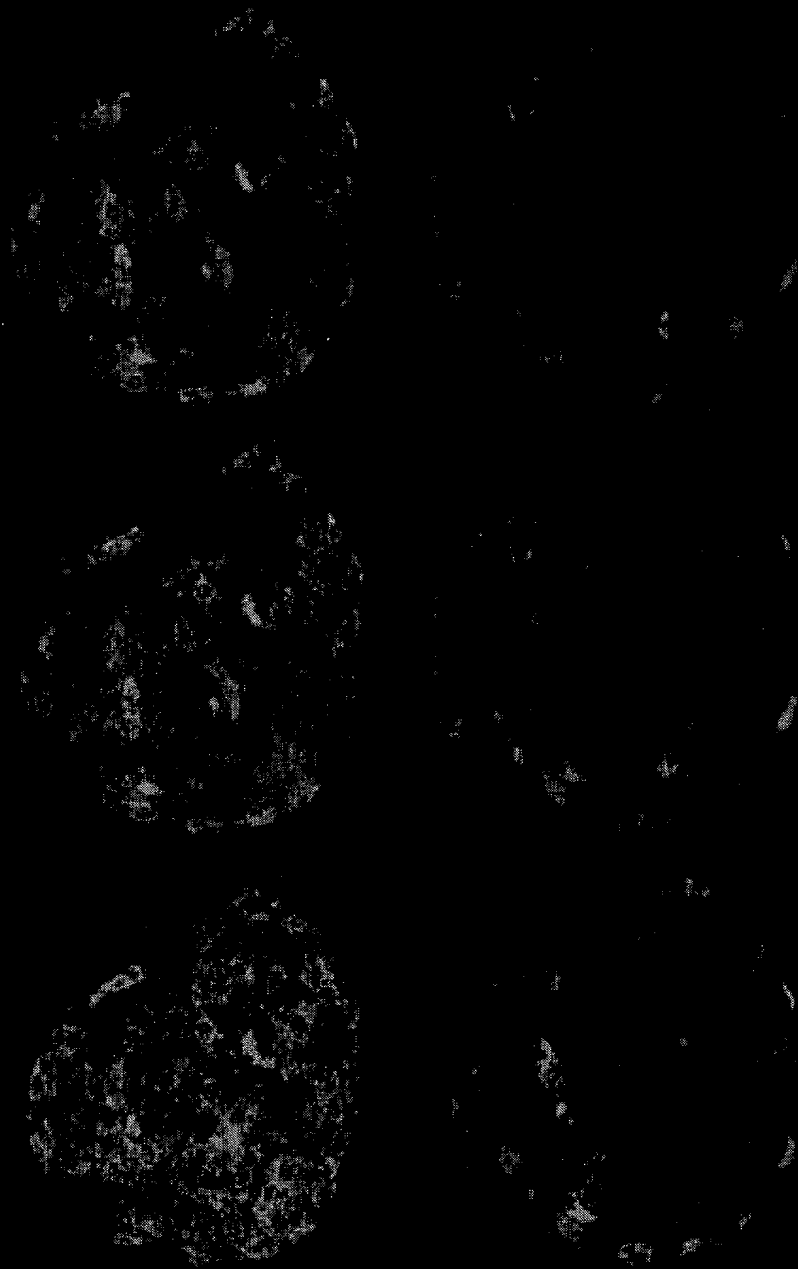


ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Cationic PTDs Transduce Human β -Cells with Varying Efficiencies



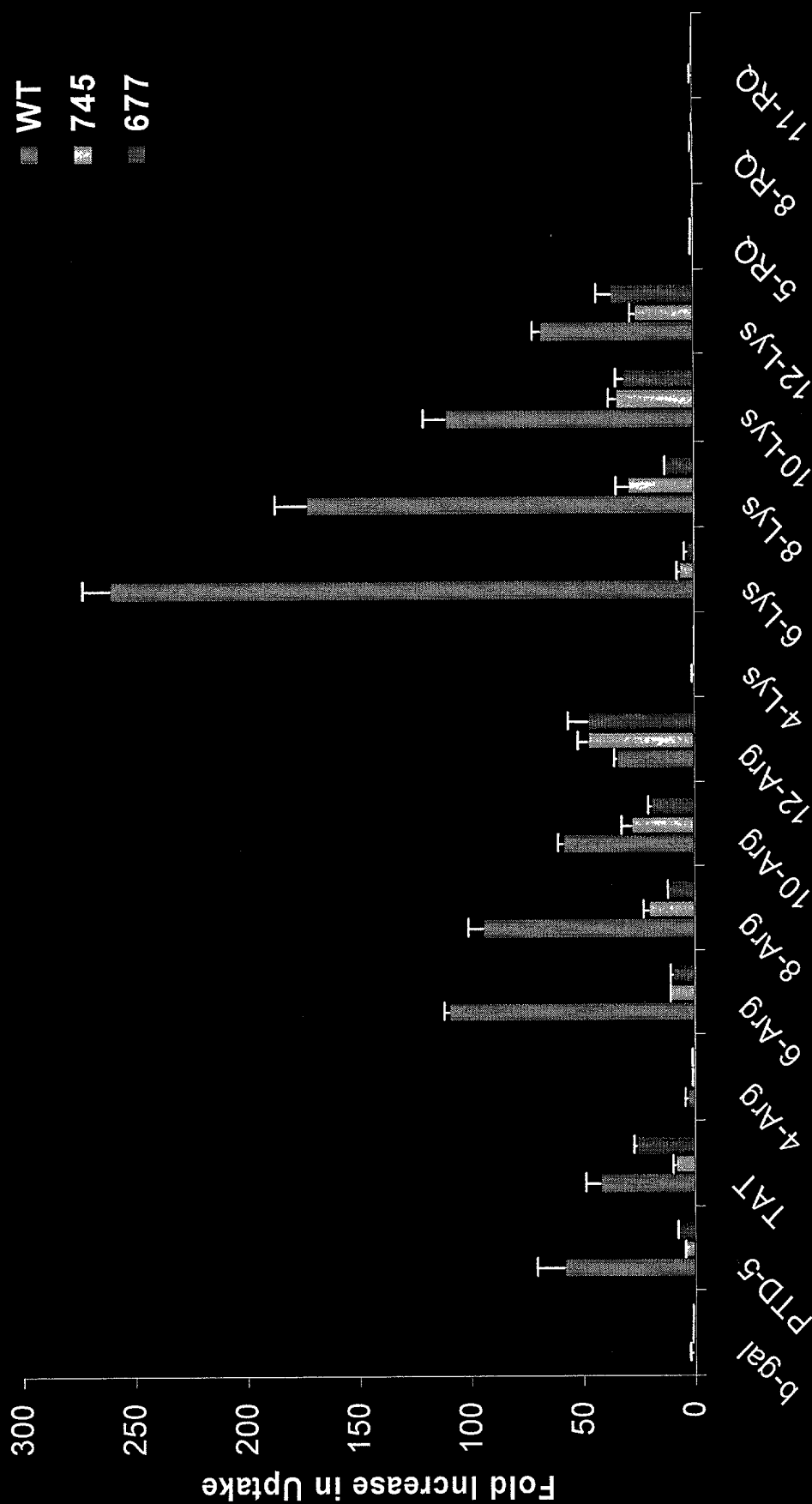
Transduction of PTD-EGFP Into Human Islet



Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes

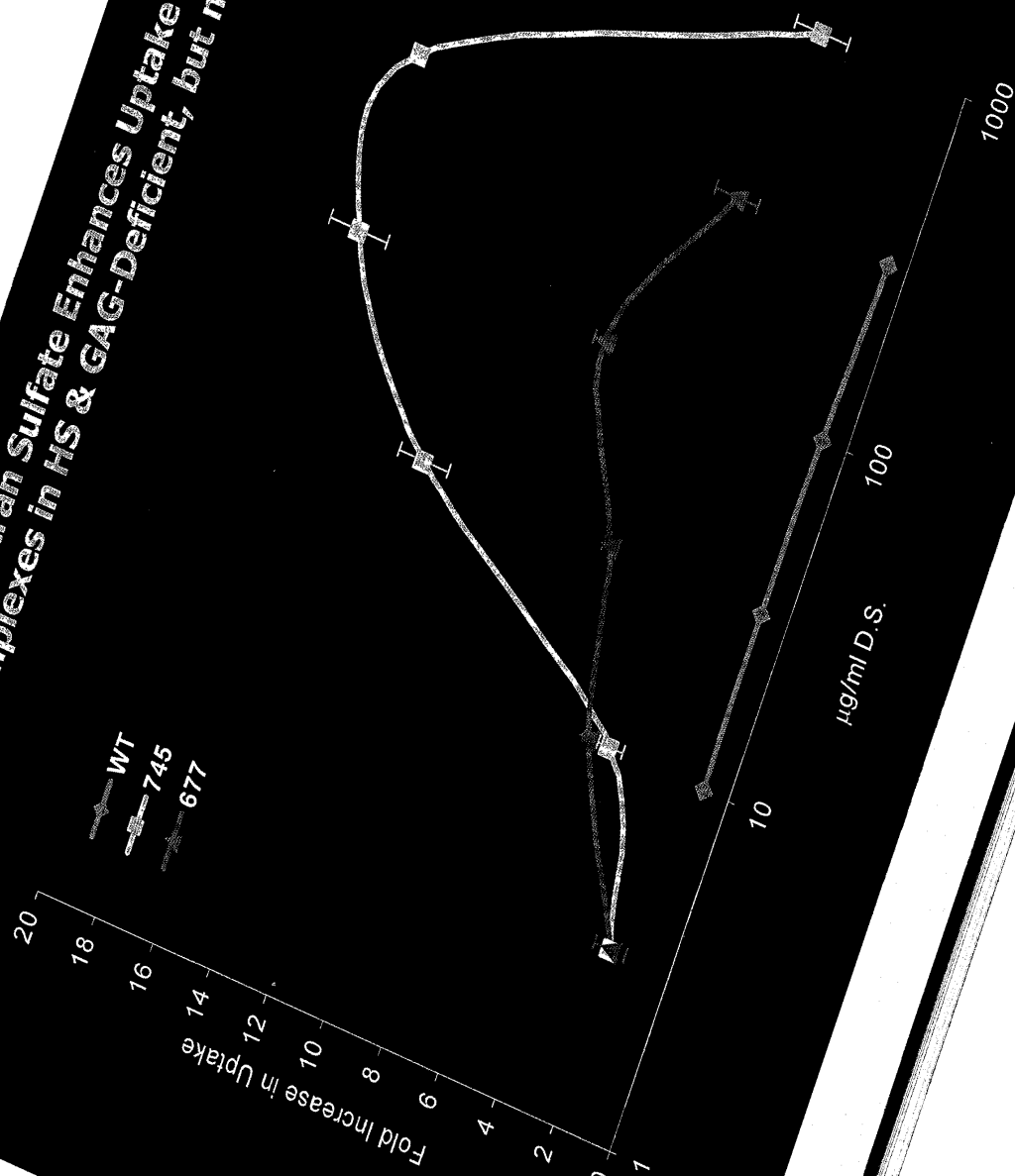
Project 9

Uptake of Peptide-Biotin-Streptavidin- β -Galactosidase Complexes Is Impaired in CHO Cells Defective for HS & GAG Synthesis



Incubation with Dextran Sulfate Enhances Uptake of 6-Lysine- β -Galactosidase Complexes in HS & GAG-Deficient, but not WT CHO Cells

Fig. 37



**Incubation with Dextran Sulfate or Protamine Sulfate, but
Not Heparan Sulfate, Is Able to Enhance
6-Lysine- β -Galactosidase Uptake in CHO 745 Cells**

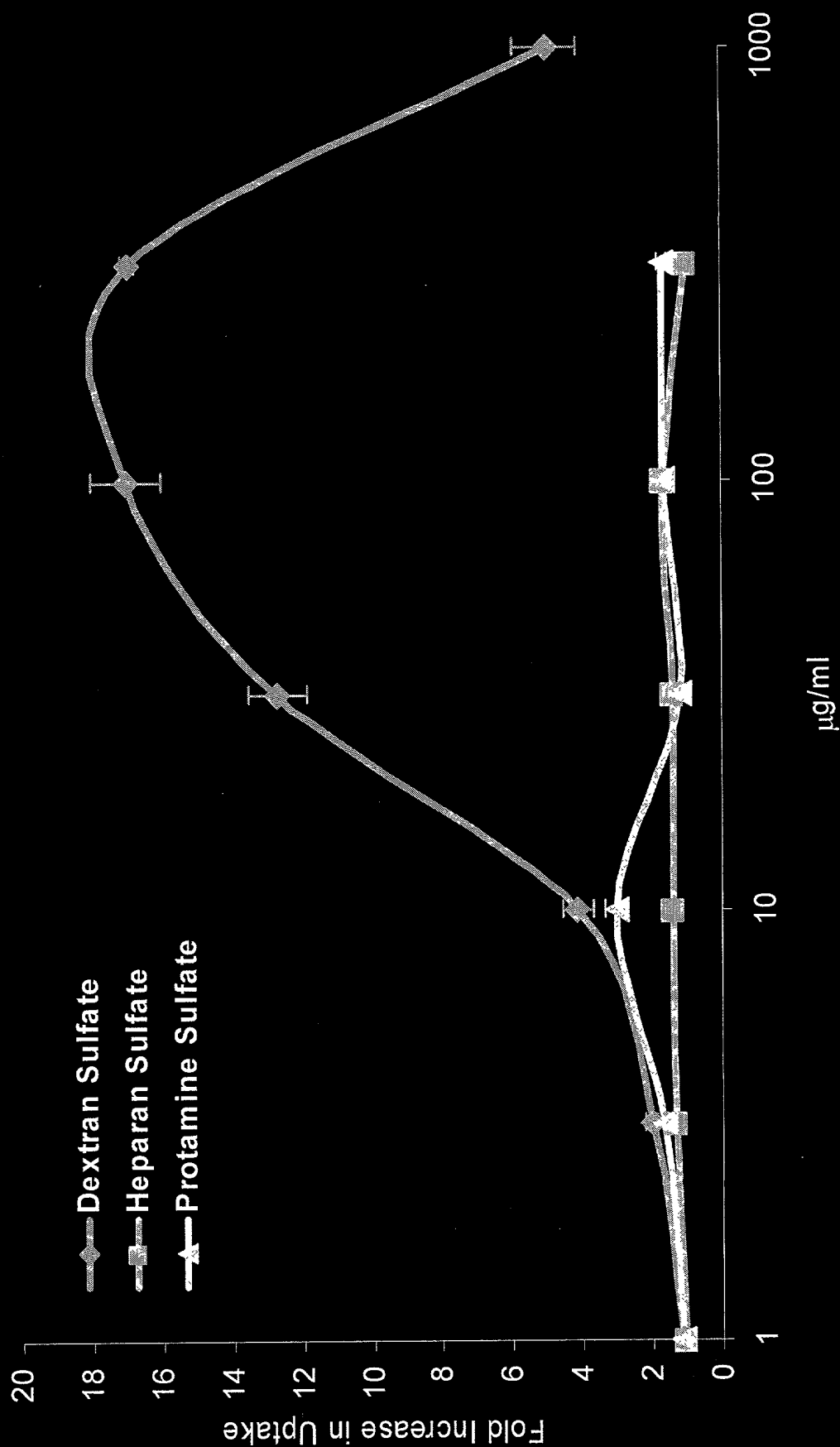
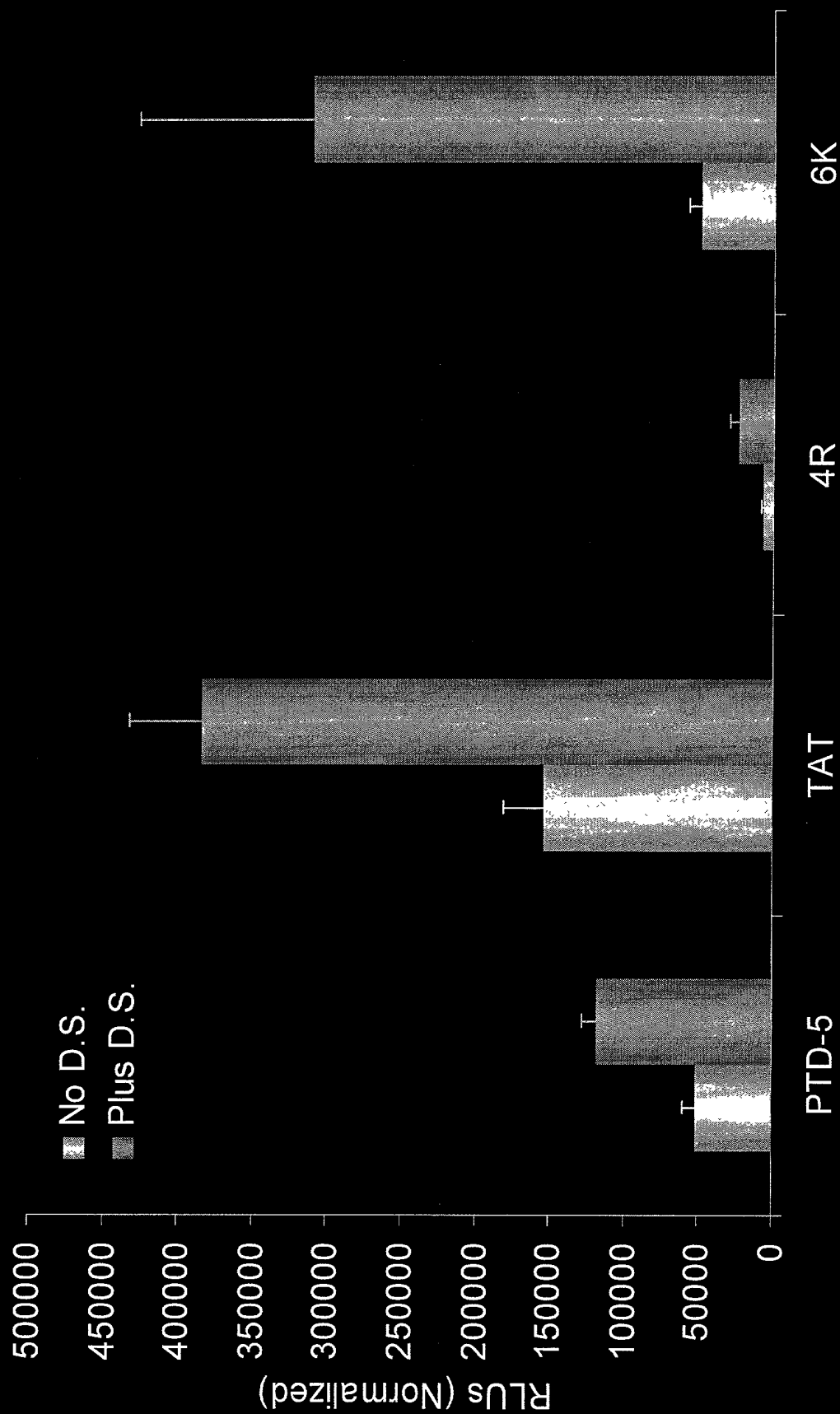
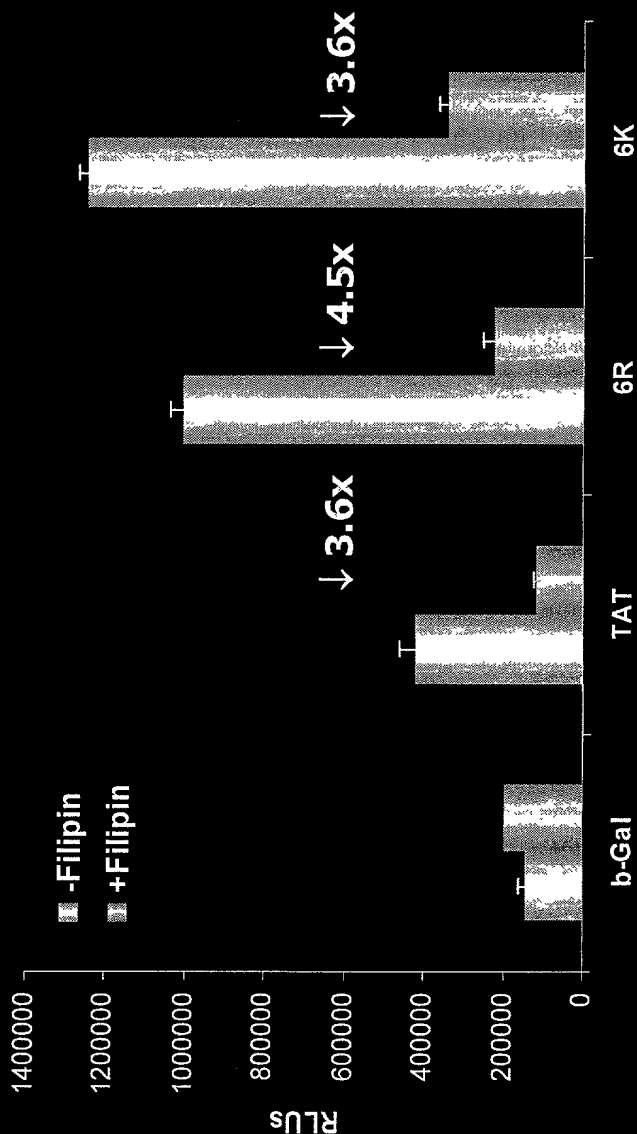
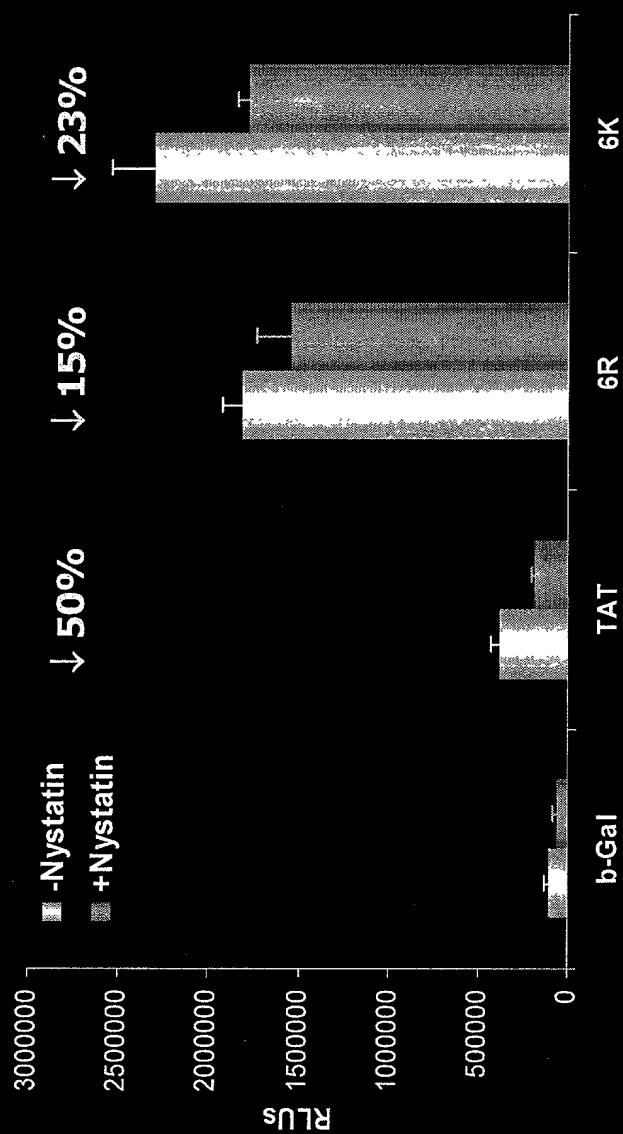


Fig 39

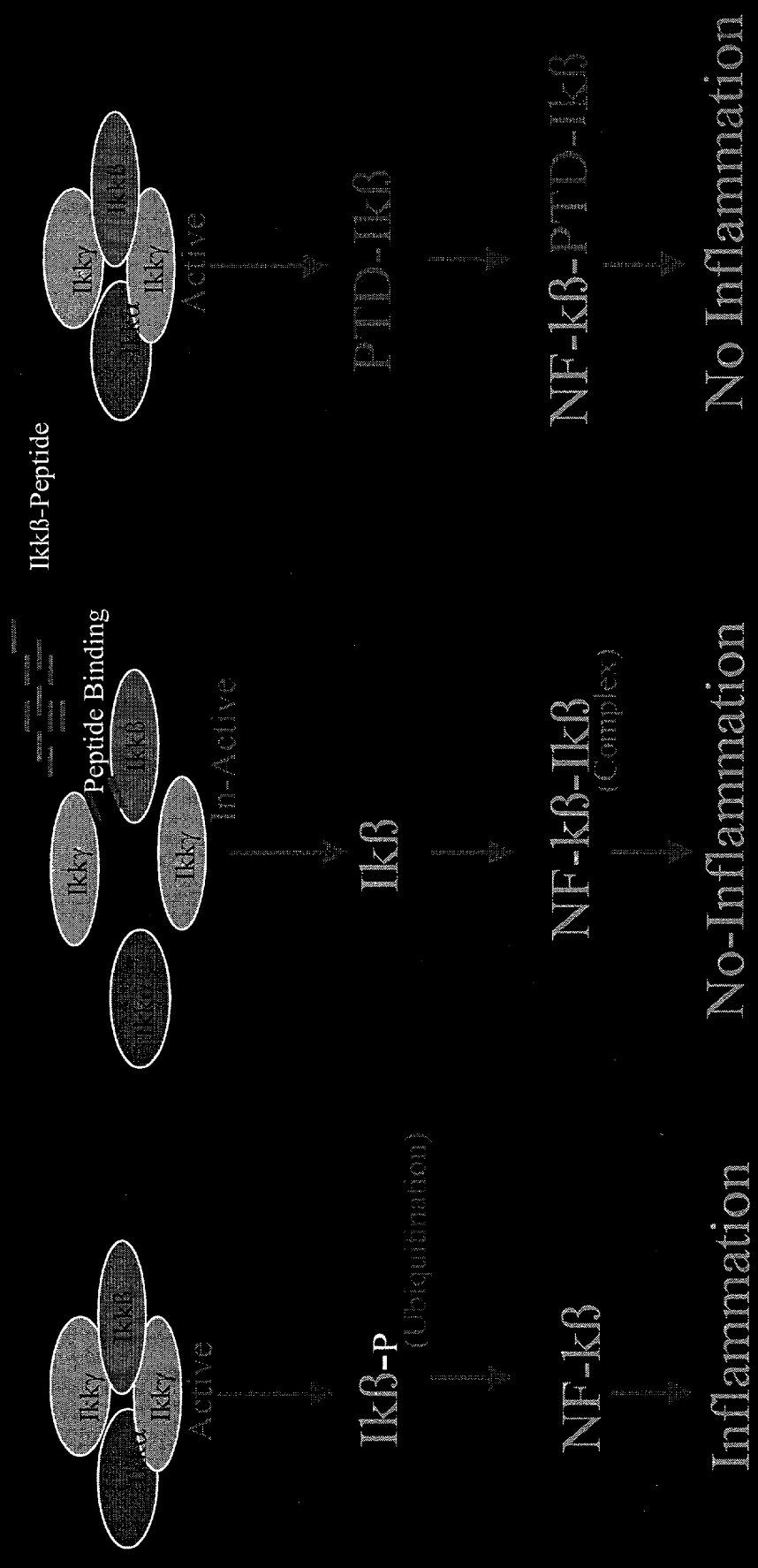
Pre-Incubation with 32 μ g/ml Dextran Sulfate Enhances Uptake of Cationic Peptide- β -galactosidase Complexes in CHO 745 Cells



**Incubation with
50 μ g/ml Nystatin or
5 μ g/ml Filipin III
Reduces Uptake by Peptide-
 β -Galactosidase Complexes**



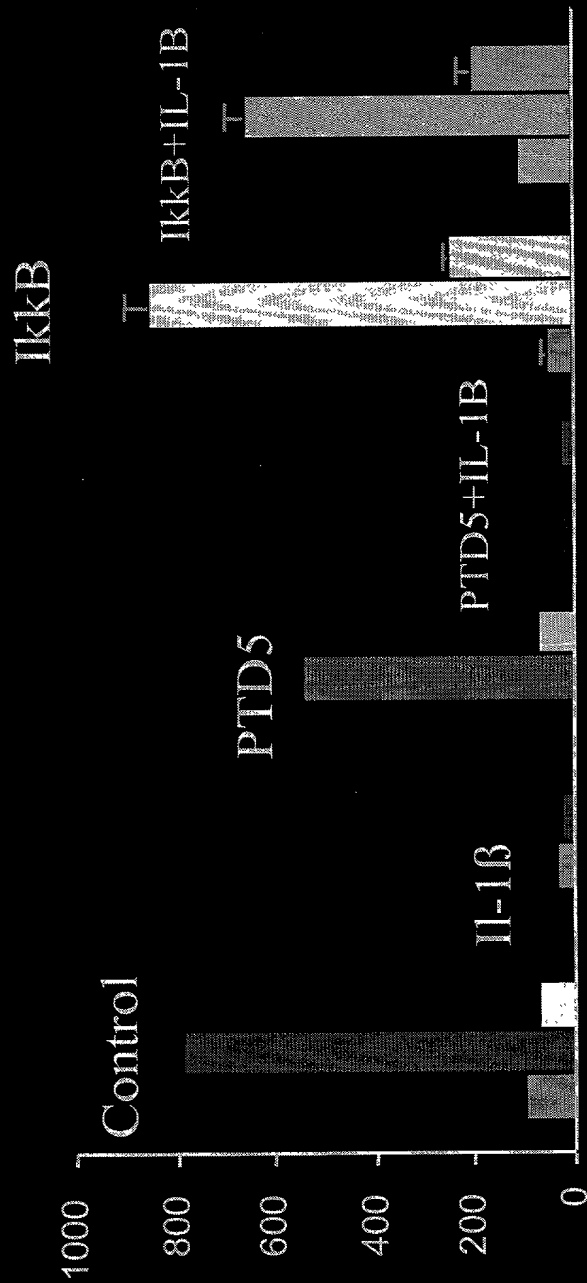
Approaches for Peptide-Mediated Inhibition of NF-kB



Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes

Project 9

Insulin Response to Glucose after Mouse Islet Incubated with Peptides and IL-1 β



(Glucose 2.8, 20 and 2.8 mM)

Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes

Project 9



Transduction of Peptide Ikk β During Mouse Islet-Isolation



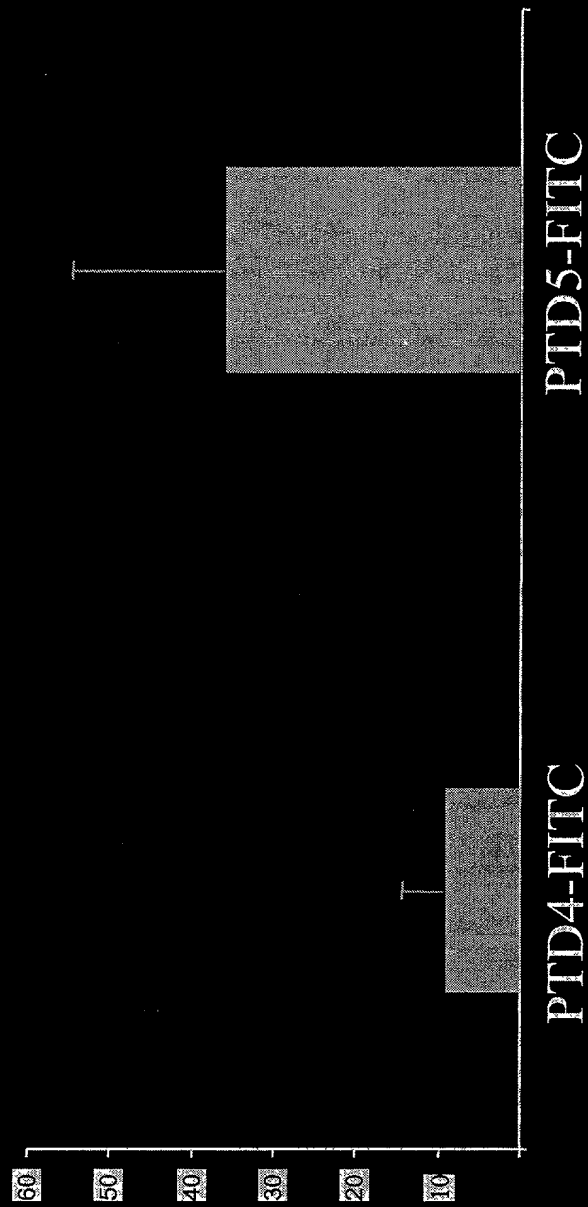
TAT(PTD4)-FITC
Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes

PTD5-FITC

Project 9



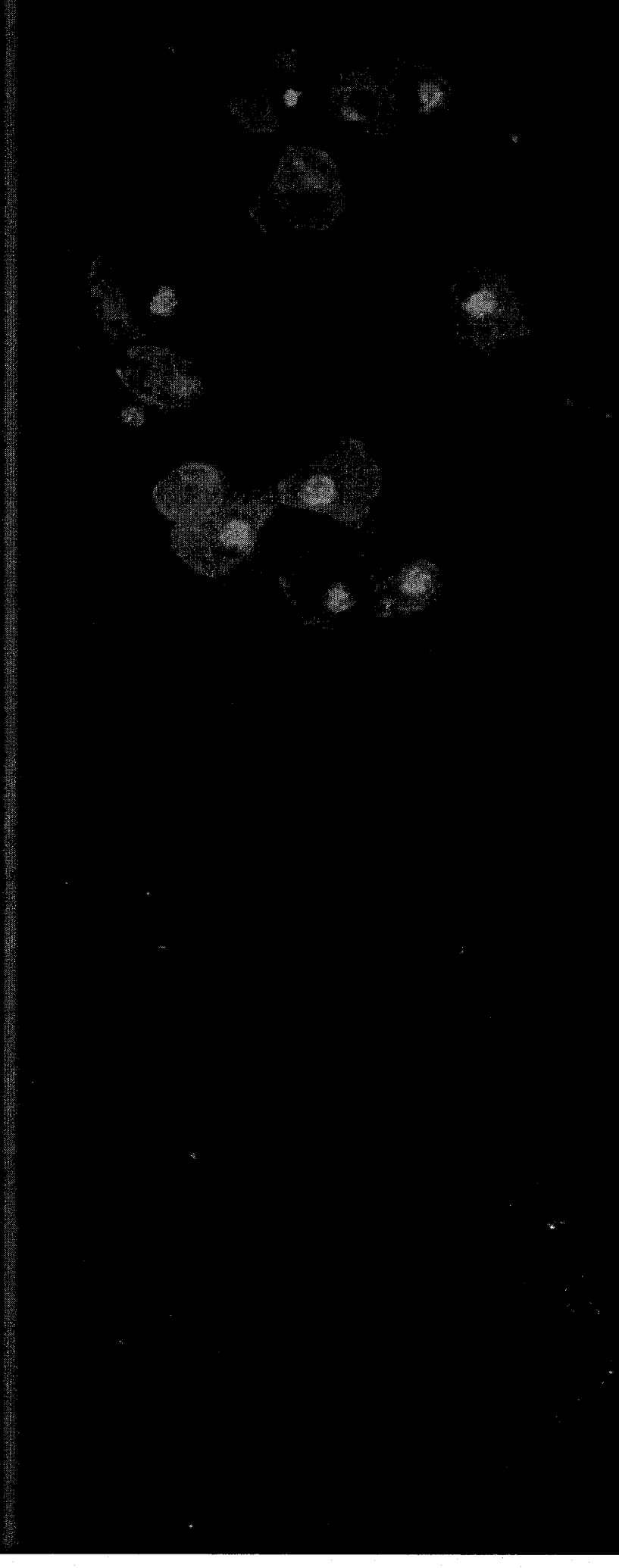
Transduction of Peptide into β -Cells During Mouse Islet-Isolation



Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes

Project 9

Transduction of Fusion Protein During Mouse Islet-Isolation



eGFP

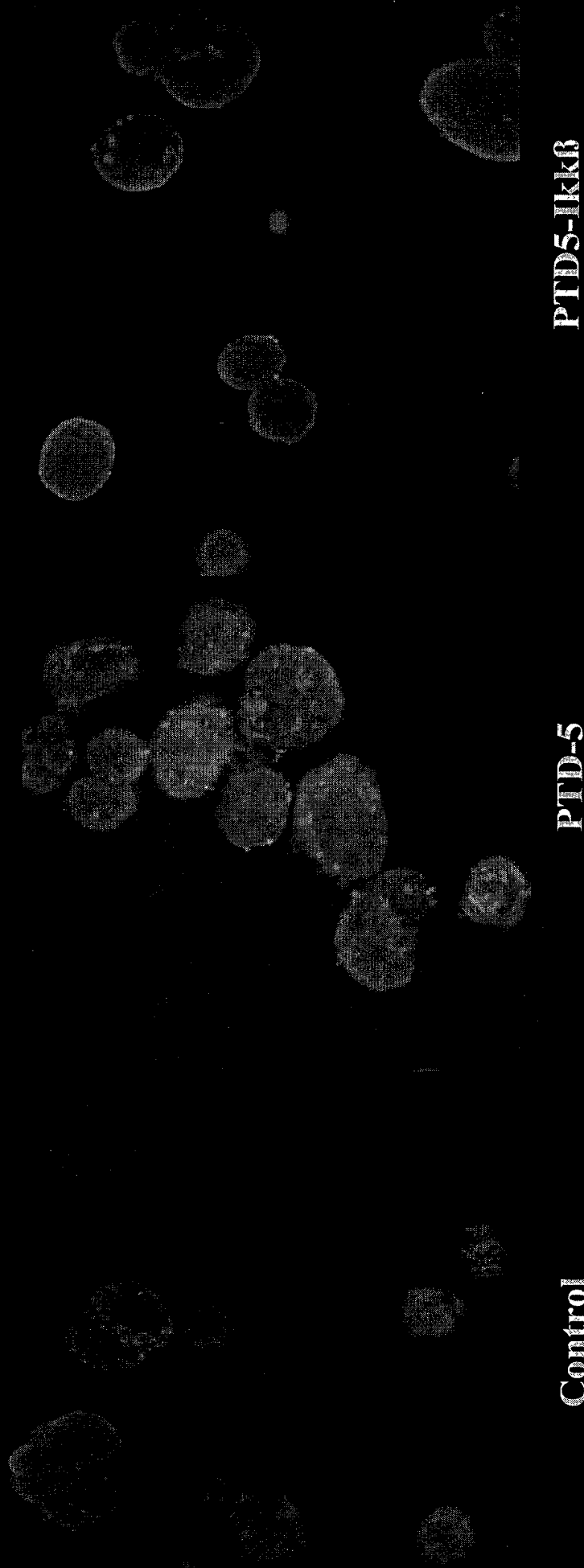
Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes

PTD5-eGFP

Project 9



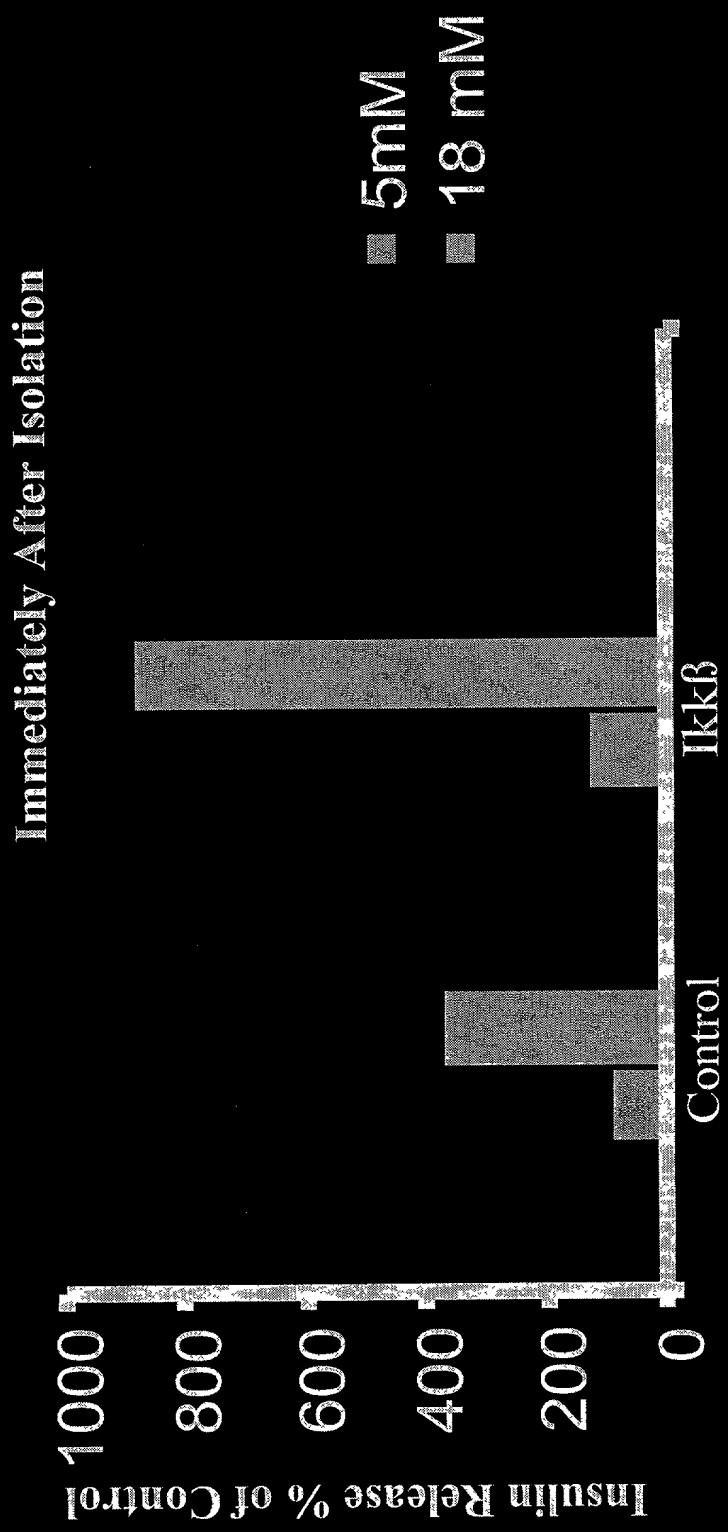
Viability of Mouse Islets Isolated with Peptides



Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes

Project 9

Protection of Mouse Islets During Isolation Procedure by PTD-I κ k β Transfer



Glucose (mM)

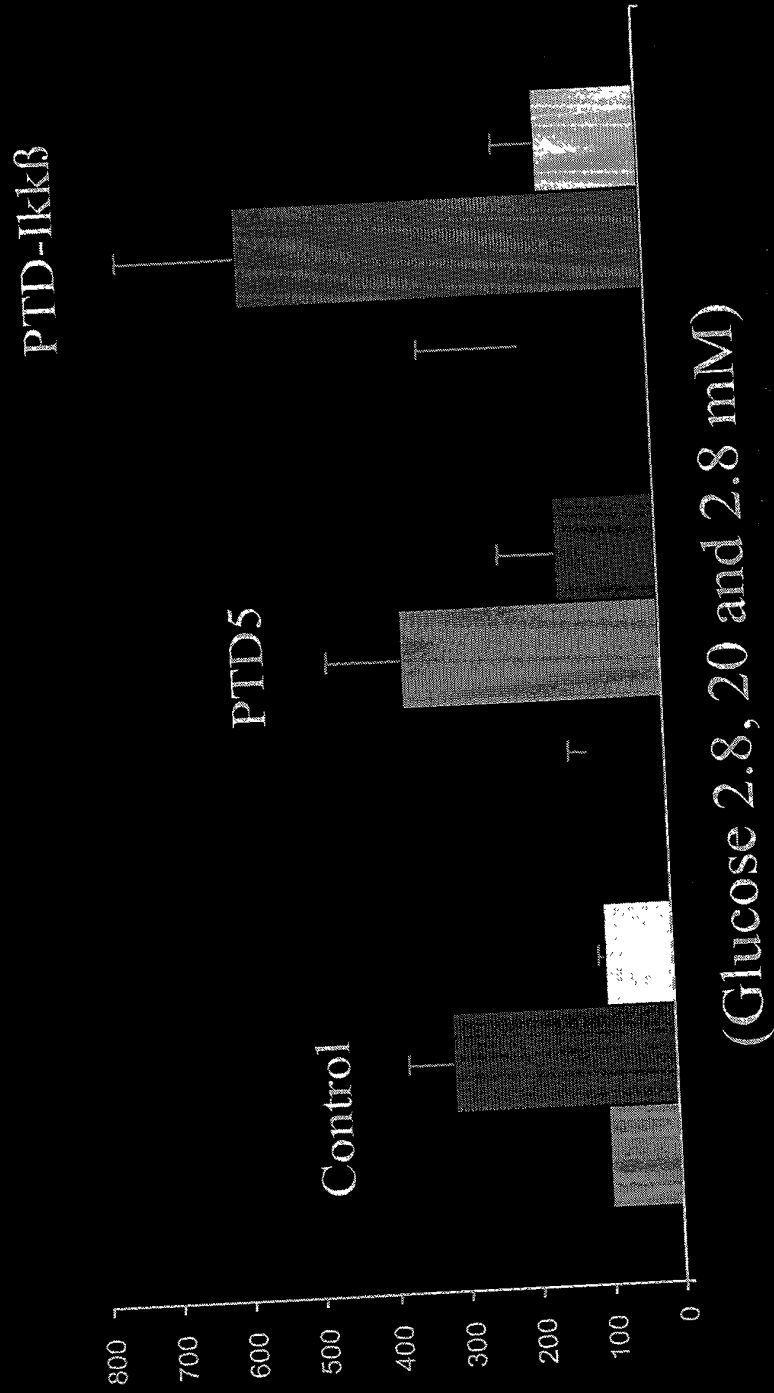
Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes

Project 9



Fig. 48

Insulin Response to Glucose 12-16 hrs. after Mouse Islet Isolation with Peptides



Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes

Project 9



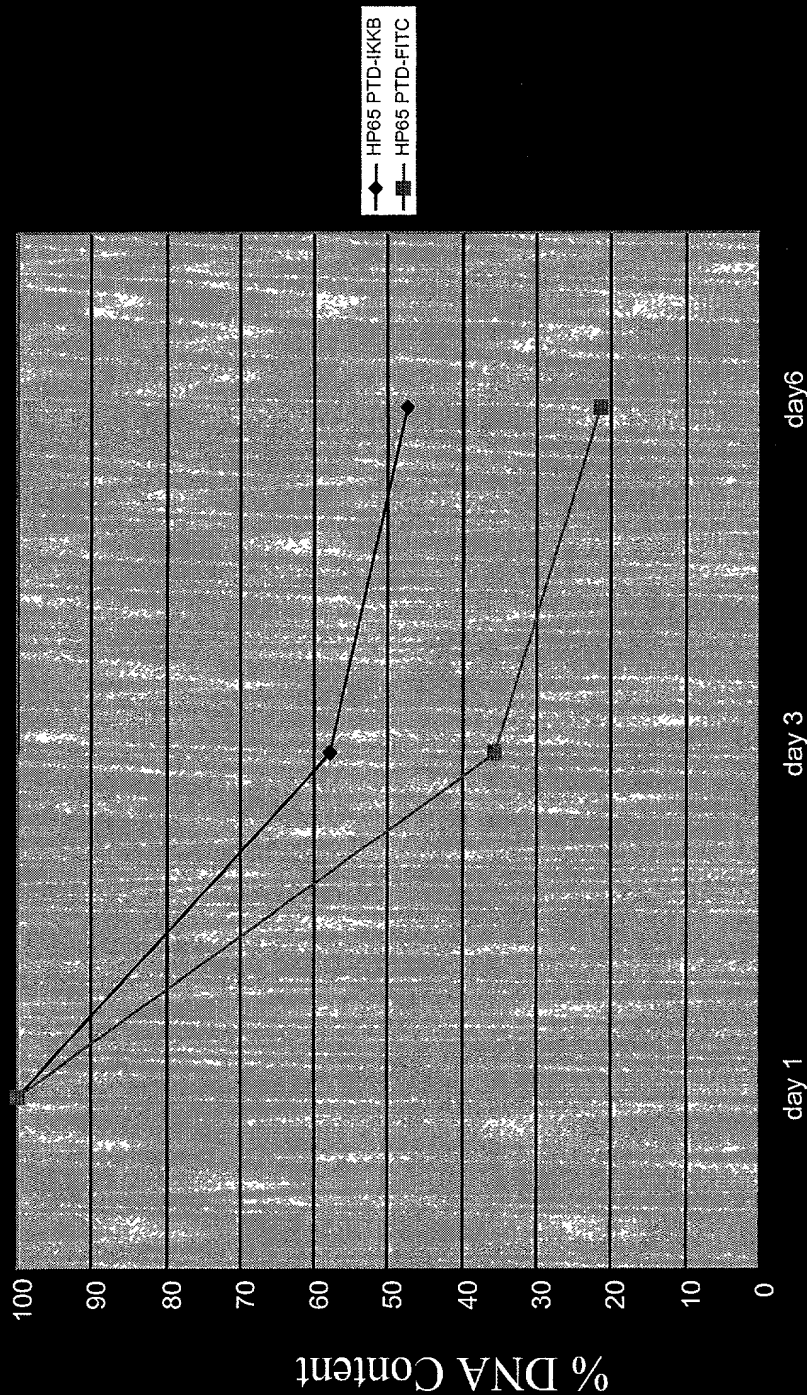
PTD-5-FITC Transduction to Human Islets



Gene Therapy Applications to
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Effect of PTD-IKK β on Islet Cell Mass



Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes

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